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LETTER FROM THE EVANGELICAL AR- MENIANS.

A LETTER, of which the following is an accurate translation, has been written by our Armenian brethren at Constantinople, and sent to this country. It will doubtless be read with pleasure by all the friends of missions, as it shows that the labors of American Christians in behalf of a most interesting people are not only not in vain in the Lord, but are duly appreciated by those who have been benefitted thereby. The translation was made by Mr. Dwight.

To the Members, Patrons, and Friends of the A. B. C. F. M.

Constantinople, Jan. 1, 1844.

Beloved Brethren in Christ and honored Friends.

We render daily thanksgivings and praise to God, our merciful Father in heaven, whose favors and mercies appear indeed very numerous in this sinful world, in these our days. It is he who has moved your pious hearts to care for those nations which are deprived of the knowledge of the truth, by making liberal donations; and to labor for their salvation with all earnestness. And our unhappy nation being one of this number, we have shared most freely, up to the present day, your kind spiritual labors.

By your Christian aid and direction Mr. Goodell, with great labor, has brought to the light a translation of the whole

Bible into a language understood by all; by means of which the ignorant are instructed in the knowledge of God's word, and the wonderful works of God are declared by the lips of the people at large. And now, by giving wise explanatory lessons on the Holy Scriptures, he opens our minds, and helps to confirm our faith.

Mr. Dwight, without tiring, teaches and preaches, always, with forcible and sweet words combined; in love he invites sinners to Christ, fearlessly reproving sin; he comforts despairing souls by pointing them to the cross of Christ; he replies to opposers with wise and convincing arguments, and silences them by his short and learned writings.

Mr. Adger, overcoming the weakness of his body, labors with unwearied efforts to bring out continually useful books and tracts, adapted to promote the salvation of men. And especially, at the present time, by abridging and translating the History of the Reformation, he confirms us in the truth of the gospel, and he encourages us to strive to obtain a true Christian spirit, and to go forward with courage in the Christian warfare.

Mr. Hamlin, the beloved teacher, by his active habits, laboring unweariedly night and day, instructs his pupils in various branches of erudition from his well stored mind; and he trains them in the way of piety, inculcating the doctrines of the gospel. Mr. Wood, as a special helper, labors in love and with earnestness, together with Mr. Hamlin, for the

advancement and good order of the school.

Mr. Homes, with an ardent zeal, labors in various departments of the work of Christ; preparing religious books for the press, and finding the best methods of distributing them abroad through many countries; and sometimes also laboring by his exhortations, and sometimes by instructing young men, which is very acceptable.

These all—except Mr. Adger—are in Constantinople; and in different parts of Asia Minor are Mr. Schneider, Mr. Powers, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Peabody, all laboring for the enlightening of our miserable nation, the result of your warm Christian love. What philanthropy! What noble beneficence does our nation enjoy from your benevolent society, though a large portion of our community are not yet sensible of it.

We have indeed strong hopes that by your piety, imitating the grace of God bestowed upon the churches in Macedonia, as mentioned by Paul, you will have compassion on us in our poverty, and help our pressing necessities even "above your ability." We ask for your constant prayers for us, that our faith may increase and strengthen every day, and that we may be excited to imitate your piety, and, being deeply imbued with a sense of Christian duty, may, in a brotherly manner, become partakers with you in laboring for the enlightening of our own and foreign nations.

We believe that our kind heavenly Father, who has so far enlightened our nation, will, in a short space of time, greatly extend the work; and that many of the wealthy from among our people, without hesitation, will devote their wealth to spreading the kingdom of Christ. When that time comes, our letters will only be for the purpose of making you partakers of the full joy of our hearts, and for securing the assistance of your tried counsels, for aiding in all ways in advancing the work of the Lord.

May the Lord of all mercy himself fulfil the desire of our hearts, and cause his marvellous light to shine in all hearts, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Farewell.

ALL THE EVANGELICAL BRETHREN
OF THE ARMENIAN NATION.

The prospect of a more effective co-operation on the part of the Armenians themselves, above referred to, is peculiarly animating. In other fields also we may hope, at no distant day, to see many gladly sharing with us the responsibilities and the sacrifices of the missionary work.

LETTER FROM MR. HAMLIN, JULY 8, 1844.

Interesting Conversations.

MR. HAMLIN remarks, addressing Dr. Anderson, "Many interesting events, some of them joyful and others painful, have occurred since you were here." Among the latter, he mentions the death of a number of the Armenian brethren, "who departed in peace and hope." After mentioning several changes in the seminary at Bebek, he proceeds to communicate the following facts:

Some delightful and wonderful changes have taken place since you were here. I will mention a case which will rejoice your heart, as it has filled us with satisfaction and encouragement. It relates to a family in which there has been a wonderful revolution, as you will see.

One of the daughters has for two years been interested in the truth, and, I hope, she is renewed in heart. She gives increasing evidence of a deep, living, abiding love of divine truth, and is incessant and fearless, yet not imprudent, in her efforts to bring others to the knowledge of the gospel. A brother has been friendly and enlightened for a longer time, but he has not been so stable. He has recently seemed to receive a new baptism from above; and if he holds on his course, I shall regard it the period of true conversion. But the most interesting case of all is that of another brother. This young man, during the three years of my intercourse with the family, never manifested the slightest interest in spiritual things. He is naturally very amiable, and as careless as he is amiable. But this spring he began to manifest some interest in attending our Sabbath services; and, for a time, was very constant, until he went into the interior for a season. Here he met with pious Armenians from Constantinople, and began to have conversations, prayer meetings, and reading of the gospel with them.

At length this young man came home, as I have reason to believe, a new man in Christ Jesus. He came directly to my house, alone—a thing which he never did before, having called only with his brothers—and his whole soul was full. I was astonished, and could hardly repress the question, "Is this man filled with new wine?" He had learned the new song at all events; but my unbelief was not prepared to credit the reality of the change. The evidence, however, has been constantly increasing that this is a work wrought by the divine Spirit.

Still more remarkable is the change in another member of the family, who has stood aloof from us, though without manifesting any opposition. He is wholly changed and hardly a vestige of his former self remains. The transformation in him, however, has been more gradual, in one respect. He had been under serious impressions during the winter, and he had manifested a very different spirit for some months. His wife is also favorably disposed to this great revolution which has taken place in her husband; and I hope that she may be led to the saving knowledge of the truth.

Smyrna.

LETTER FROM MR. ADGER, JULY 15, 1844.

Death of a pious Armenian.

THIS letter—addressed like the preceding to Dr. Anderson—gives an account of the death of an Armenian brother, whose labors, had he lived, would probably have been very useful to his nation. While we mourn his death, however, we cannot but rejoice in his evident preparedness for the presence of his Savior.

We have experienced a great loss in the death of Baron Mugudich Thomasean, (Baptist Thomson,) who recently died at Constantinople. He had suffered very much for a long time; and on my return from Syria in May, I found him quite anxious to return home. We consented to his being transferred to Constantinople, where he was still to translate for me as much as he might be able. I followed him thither after an interval of about ten days, and heard, when I first landed, that he had just departed this life. He was taken ill while at Mr. Dwight's room in the khan, with one or two of his brethren, talking with them with all his characteristic ardor and zeal and affection. They conveyed him to the house of some of his relations, as he could not reach his home, and there he died, after a few days' suffering.

His death was quite unexpected by me, and I miss him very much. He was a very valuable translator, though his peculiar power was in conversation. He had been very active in visiting among his people, so far as his being unmarried and a stranger—both serious obstacles in his way—permitted him to get access to them. And when he removed to Constantinople, I hoped to hear of his be-

coming a great blessing to the Armenians there by his active labors. But his work on earth was all to be done in Smyrna; and when he left me it was, though I knew it not, only to go home and spend a few days with his mother and sisters,—whose pride and idol he was,—and to hold a few interesting and encouraging and comforting interviews with his beloved brethren, and then to wing his way to the Savior's presence.

He had been connected with us as a translator for about five years. He came with a good character from Constantinople, chiefly on the recommendation of an Armenian brother, who is now in New York. He had been with me about six months, when his mind passed through a great and sudden change, and he appeared to awaken to a sense of the supreme importance of the gospel to himself and to his countrymen. He earnestly begged me to pray for him, and showed the liveliest interest from that time forward, in the study of the epistles of Paul,—several of which we read very closely together,—also in the communication to others of the truths he was himself acquiring. His conscience became then, and remained to his dying day, very tender in regard to a participation in any customs of his church which might seem to him contrary to the Scriptures. He very soon obtained a clear view of the plan of salvation by grace, and upon this theme he always delighted to converse. I have had as much interesting and refreshing communion with him, concerning the glory of Christ and the preciousness of a hope in the Savior, as I ever had with any person in the world. It seems to me that I have never met with any one who had clearer views or a more lively faith.

I have said he was very zealous in endeavoring to disseminate the truth by conversation with others; and I would here add, that he always paid particular attention to the young, attracting the boys of the Armenian academy of Smyrna to him, and striving to interest their tender minds in the instructions of our divine Master. He acquired over several of them, as well as over others of maturer age, a great personal influence; and I am looking for the appearance of fruit from the seed thus sown by him. He was naturally eloquent; or perhaps it was grace which made him so. He had remarkable sweetness in prayer, and with it great fervency. Timid at the beginning, his feelings gradually rose above his fears, and poured themselves forth in

such words of power and beauty as always amazed me. And I have heard one who was often with him in his visits among his countrymen, say, that his power of bringing illustrations and examples to convince and persuade those who objected to his doctrines, was very remarkable. He was also my chief assistant in revising the translation of the New Testament; and he was at work, up to the time of his departure from Smyrna, upon a translation of the Old Testament into Modern Armenian from the Turkish of Mr. Goodell. This last work and furnishing a portion of the matter for the Magazine—which by your advice and that of the brethren at Constantinople we determined to resume—were to have been his employment at Constantinople, in addition to more active labors among the people. The last thing which he did in Smyrna, was the translation for the Magazine of an extract which you remember allowing me to make from your sermon on Reformations. He said with great satisfaction, when he brought it to me, just as he was leaving, "This will encourage our brethren to pray."

He said to Mr. Dwight just before his death, uttering with great difficulty one word at a time, "I know that I am a great sinner; but I think I can say 'My Savior is mine and I am his.'" His mother testifies that he died rejoicing. His decease, I am sure, afforded a pleasing testimony to not a few individuals of the value of the Christian hope. His place will not easily be supplied.

In a postscript to the foregoing letter, dated August 9, Mr. Adger mentions the following incident: "There came a vartabed to Smyrna, a short time ago, from a place not far from Tarsus, where there is a large body of Armenians. He had met with our books in that country, and the perusal of some of them had induced him to come this way to learn more about us. He spent some days here, and then proceeded to Constantinople, where he is now. A few Sabbaths ago he was at Mr. Dwight's preaching service, and sat down with the hearers in the most public manner. I assure you I was much cheered to hear him tell how his attention had been first awakened by reading this and that book,—prepared by my helpers and myself, five, six, or seven years ago,—and met with by him, hundreds of miles distant, in places where I have never been."

It is apparent that those of our brethren who devote a portion of their time to the preparation of books for the Armenians, though they see less fruit of their labors, are nevertheless doing an important work.

Syria.

LETTER FROM MR. THOMSON, AUGUST 8, 1844.

Persecution at Hasbaya—Opposition of Ecclesiastics.

THE members of this mission, while they have dwelt with much satisfaction upon the recent movement among a portion of the inhabitants of Hasbaya, have evidently anticipated the storm which has now burst upon them. The chief solicitude of our brethren has been to prepare these new inquirers after the truth, by instructing them in the doctrines of the gospel, for such an event. How well they have succeeded in their purpose, time only can show. The first shock of persecution has certainly been received with as much firmness and courage as could have been expected.

The following letter, though written in unfavorable circumstances, presents a very full view of the nature and extent of the opposition, which the Protestants of Hasbaya have been called to encounter. The history of the transaction, as it will be read with interest by all, is given without abridgement. After alluding to a previous letter, Mr. Thomson proceeds to speak of his visit to Hasbaya as follows:

I found the people in a state of the utmost excitement. About thirty horsemen, including five or six priests, had arrived the day before; they were sent by the Greek Patriarch to bring back the Protestant community to the Greek church. They had intended to quarter themselves upon the principal Protestants and not to leave the houses of the latter, until they had accomplished their object. Our friends having been apprised of the stratagem, before the deputation reached the place, shut up their own dwellings, and went to the house which the mission has hired. When the horsemen alighted at the doors of our people, therefore, they found them shut; and, after waiting some time, they were compelled to seek quarters among their own party.

Not discouraged by this repulse, however, they set about their mission with the utmost zeal. No measures, fair or foul, were left untried. Entreaties, threats, bribes, reproaches, and actual violence, were all employed. The deputation were countenanced by the Emirs, and led on by the "Society of Young Men," of which you have no doubt heard. The confusion and distress were indescrib-

ble. At length an order from the Pasha of Damascus, procured through the English consul, commanding the Emir to protect the Protestants, compelled him to change his conduct, so far at least as to restrain the violence of the persecutors; in a day or two the deputation left. They had succeeded, before they left, in drawing away about twenty of our people, old and young. Of these, however, some have already returned; and others send us word that as soon as they can escape from their friends, they will be with us.

But after the deputation had gone, the same course of conduct was continued by the five Greek priests of the place, aided by the society above mentioned, and countenanced by the Emirs. Our people were repeatedly beaten, spit upon, turned out of their houses, and everywhere exposed to an intolerable flood of abuse. Nor would the reigning Emir take a single step towards restraining the violence of their enemies. Many of them were in constant fear in respect to their lives. Thus we continued, meeting the people every evening for religious worship, and spending the day in conversation with those who came to our houses, until the 29th of July, when we had become more tranquil, and had the prospect of better times.

Second Outbreak—Conduct of the Emir.

My own health and that of Tannûs el Haddad, who was my assistant, had greatly suffered from confinement, anxiety, and loss of sleep. The two previous days had been extremely warm—a suffocating sirocco having blown furiously all the time—and we were both on the bed, with the prospect of serious illness before us. As Hasbaya is naturally a hot place, being shut in on every side by high hills, I resolved to try a ride on the mountains. Not having slept the night before, and not even trying to sleep on the night of the 29th, we mounted our horses a little after midnight, and reached a village called Jibbata, after having visited several fountains and castles, also the lake Phiala, on our way. Though we had been on the road eighteen hours, we felt much revived by the cool air of Mount Hermon.

At Jibbata I was startled by the appearance of a messenger from Hasbaya. He brought a hasty note from Shaheen, the head of the Protestants, imploring me to return instantly, wherever I might be overtaken by the messenger, and at

whatever hour of the day or night. The Society of Young Men had risen in arms and sent Shaheen a written order to leave the place by three o'clock, or they would kill him. It was exactly midnight when the messenger reached me. In a few minutes I was on my horse, and, by riding hard, I reached Hasbaya about nine o'clock in the morning. I had left my companions far behind, and entered the place alone. The town seemed deserted; the shops were shut, and neither friend nor foe appeared in the streets. When I reached our house, I learned that our people had all fled; and that the other party had subsequently made a warlike excursion to the Hûly against the Arabs; so that there were really very few people in the place. After taking some refreshment, and consulting with Tannûs, who had now arrived, I went to the palace of the Emir, where I found a large number of Emirs and of the elders of the town collected. The Emir gave me the following account of the events which had occurred, during my thirty hours' absence.

In the morning a Moslem from Beirût, sent to Hasbaya to collect debts, went into the market and demanded a small sum of money from one of the leaders of the young men's party. The latter refused, and a quarrel ensued. The Christian cursed the Moslem and his religion, the Sultan, and Mohammed himself. The Moslem of course complained to the Emir, who sent for the offender, and cursed him in turn, with his father and his religion, &c. &c., and ordered him to prison. The man declared he would not go, fled out of the palace, gave the alarm, and in a few minutes the shops were shut, and the young men were under arms, and encamped on the hill above the town. The first thing, which they did was to send down the written order to Shaheen to leave the place, above referred to. At the same time they sent round word to all the other Protestants, that if they attempted to leave the place, they would waylay and murder them. Our people fled to the house of Shaheen, as soon as the riot occurred, not knowing either the cause or what to expect. When the order came for Shaheen to leave, they all entered into a solemn covenant to stand faithful to each other until death; if one left, all were to leave. Shaheen then went and shut up the establishments which he had farmed of the government, and delivered the keys to the Emir, informing him that he should leave; which he accordingly did in the afternoon. His companions, having sent out spies to

see that the roads were safe, also left,—some by one way, some by another,—and all met together on the mountains, west of Hasbaya.

In the meantime the young men drew up five demands, which they sent down to the Emir for him to accept and seal, as the conditions upon which they would return to their duty. These demands were as follows: 1. The banishment of Shaheen; 2. The deposition of the kadi and the appointment of one of their number in his place; 3. The government scribe and treasurer must be of their party; 4. The payment of their taxes and debts without *howalies* being sent upon them; 5. The Emir must not imprison or punish any of them, until after trial and conviction before their kadi. There is a difference of statement as to this last demand. Our native friends say that the Emir is not to punish at all, but that the young men will themselves execute the sentence of their kadi. I have stated it as I understood it from the Emir. *He actually accepted and sealed these conditions!* And the young men, having settled matters to their satisfaction, marched against the Arabs; from which expedition they came back a short time after I returned, firing, shouting, and dancing, having caught and bound some eight or ten of these sons of the desert.

Alarm of the Emir—Distress of the Protestants.

Some of the older and more sober part of the people had become alarmed. Finding that all the Protestants would leave, they at once perceived that this would bring down upon them the anger of the government. The Emir also shared in the same danger, and became anxious to prevent such a perilous termination of this intrigue. He sent a request to Shaheen, therefore, that he would not go until after I returned. But Shaheen felt no confidence in his sincerity, and saw no security against the violence of these madmen in arms, and he resolved to leave. The Emir, in conversing with me, dwelt much upon this circumstance and tried to throw the blame entirely upon Shaheen. He declared, again and again, that there was not the slightest cause for the flight of the other Protestants, and that they wished to involve him in trouble. But our poor friends say in justification, very properly, "How can we remain? The first demand which you have sealed banishes the man upon whom we mainly depend; the second puts a kadi over us

who is our enemy; and the fifth ties up your hands from protecting us, even if you were disposed to do so."

The Emir was evidently very anxious about the course matters had taken, and begged me to arrange them in some quiet and satisfactory way, so that there should be no complaints against him to the government. I told him that I had not called to lodge any complaints against any one, but to bid him farewell. We had come to Hasbaya, at the earnest and persevering request of these people, to be their religious teachers. They had now been driven out, and I should follow them; whenever they should return and make a similar request, we should again come among them as their teachers. *They all said we should be most welcome!* The Lord lay not this sin to their charge.

I then called the attention of all present to the important fact, that whatever consequences, to the Emir or to others, might result from the flight of Shaheen and his friends, we were in no way involved in these serious responsibilities. The whole affair had taken place in our absence, without either our advice or knowledge. To this all assented, and, after informing the Emir that I should leave our house and furniture under his protection, I left the palace amidst a profusion of friendly adieus and choice Arab compliments.

I had intended to sleep the first part of the night, and set off to join our friends about twelve o'clock. But the wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of those who had gone, came in with messages and charges to and concerning their friends; and so the evening passed away. Pressing her babe to her bosom, one said, "I have nobody in this world but God and the father of this little boy. If anything happens to him, I shall demand him at your hands." Another charged me to take care of her son, who was but a youth, and not used to walking over these rough mountains. But though all were anxious about their friends, they appeared to have no fear for themselves, though left among their enemies, and some of them so poor as not to know how or where they should find their daily bread. At eleven o'clock we bade them farewell, with many prayers and tears, and set forward to join Shaheen and his company. I had received a letter from them in the evening, informing me where I should find them, and begging me to come to them immediately. I reached their camp at day-break, threw myself on the ground, and slept until sunrise, not

having closed my eyes for three nights, all of which had been spent in riding or hard work.

I found these poor people on the open mountain, without tent, or bed, or covering of any kind, half perished with cold and very hungry. I had directed my servant to purchase what bread he could carry with him; this they devoured like the locusts. We then set forward towards Abeih; but our progress was rather slow. The heat of the day was equal to the cold of the night, and some of the company climbed to the top of Lebanon with great difficulty. We reached Mukhtar after dark, and were nobly entertained by Sheikh Said Jemlat. He made a feast for the whole company, and expressed the liveliest interest in their cause. I had been of some service to this young Sheikh, in making his peace with the government, after the last Druze war; and now that he is restored to his home and his authority, his generous gratitude knows no bounds. The next day I divided the people into two companies, and sent one party to Mr. Whiting at Aitath, and took the other with me to Abeih. They will remain with us for a few days, until some satisfactory arrangement can be made for their safe return.

It is to be hoped that this storm of persecution will soon pass away. At no previous period in the history of this mission, could our brethren have met such an emergency with so much encouragement. Mr. Thomson remarks, in closing his letter, "Allow me to notice, with gratitude to God, the continued interference of his providence in behalf of this people. The cause of religious toleration was never so ably and so zealously advocated as at the present time. The Lord's hand is most manifestly stretched out for the defence of his own cause. We are called upon to be steadfast in faith and instant in prayer." Will not the friends of missions remember their brethren in Syria? Will they not pray especially that these interesting inquirers after the truth may be kept from returning to the errors which they have renounced, and directed to Him who is "the way, the truth, and the life?"

Mountain Nestorians.

LETTER FROM MR. LAURIE, JUNE 28,
1844.

Outbreak at Mosul—Causes.

THE following letter describes a recent popular commotion at Mosul, the residence of Mr. Laurie

and Doct. Smith. It illustrates the jealousy and bigotry of the Mohammedans, in many parts of the Turkish empire; and though the era of legalized persecution has virtually closed, the intolerant spirit of Islamism, especially in the more remote provinces, is by no means subdued. Nothing but stern necessity will induce the Sultan to respect the rights of conscience. That this necessity is laid upon him, may be regarded as one of the signs that God is opening a door of entrance for his people into all lands.

Doct. Smith, I believe, has given you an account of the commotion at Mardin, a few weeks since, when the Moslems rose, and would have torn down the chapel, recently erected there by the Roman Catholics, had they not been restrained by the Governor. For some time past, the Italian padres in Mosul have had it in contemplation to enlarge, and otherwise improve, the little chapel which they have hitherto used. So long ago as last winter, the French consul informed me that he was making out a plan for the proposed church; and the Romanists in the city, so far as I have conversed with them, have used language calculated to convey the idea that such an edifice was to be erected. I make this statement to show how the Mohammedans were excited to do as they have done, although it is literally true that the buildings now destroyed were only intended as dormitories or rooms for the padres. In my visits to that part of the city, I have found the general topic of conversation, for some time past, to relate to the designs of the padres in building a church, buying old houses that stood in their way, burning lime, &c. &c. Now you know that the Mohammedan law forbids so much as the opening of an additional window or door in a Christian church; and special permission must be procured before they can even venture to repair the damages that time and the weather may have made in the roof. You know also that before the severities inflicted by Mohammed Pasha, Mosul was noted for sedition. Franks too are objects of peculiar suspicion. I never knew till lately that Mohammed Pasha had issued private orders to the Mussulmans that no one should visit the Franks, especially the French consul; and that he rebuked in person all who violated the injunction. Dervishes too from India are telling the people that from the coming of a single family the power of the English has grown up and increased there, till they have acquired dominion over the whole land. It is said too that the drago-

man of the French consul publicly declared, that for twenty-five years the Ottoman Porte had been under the feet (literally, slipper) of the French. This is the report universally credited among Mussulmans. Whether it be true or not, I cannot say; for though the kadi proclaims it, and thereby excites the mob of bigoted Moslems, we must still doubt its truth, when we know that in the very presence of M. Botta, men stood and swore, before the Pasha, that the French consul had cannon and cannon balls concealed in his house, and that he had spent the whole of the preceding night in making cartridges! To add to the combination of unfortunate circumstances, a French secretary of legation and suite are now in Mosul, on their way from Constantinople to Teheran. And the people, not knowing their destination, foolishly imagine them the forerunners of the army that is to wrest the sceptre from the Turks, and place it in the hands of Europeans.

Mr. Laurie adds, for the purpose of accounting still more satisfactorily for the outbreak described below, that the present Pasha of Mosul is less energetic than his predecessor. Several facts are mentioned, which show that he is not very well adapted to the government of a people like the inhabitants of that city.

Pasha and French Consul attacked—Threats.

Day before yesterday, considerable excitement was manifested by the Mussulmans living near the French consul, with reference to the building of the padres. Respectable Mohammedans sent messages to the Franks, the purport of which was that they had better pull down the edifice, to avoid an uproar among the more ignorant and bigoted of the people, who seemed to be determined on mischief. The Pasha promised to go and examine the building, and take care that the Mohammedan laws were not violated. Yesterday morning he came, accompanied by thirty or forty of the regular soldiery. Mons. Botta, who was on his way to the palace, turned back when he heard of the Pasha's intention, to accompany him to the spot. They arrived there, and, as near as I can learn, the mob, abetted if not headed by the kadi and others, destroyed the buildings in process of erection, and spoiled the chapel which they had previously used. One of the padres imprudently ventured to rebuke the mob, and they at once threw a

volley of stones at the French consul, who had come to rescue the padre. The latter they stabbed in the shoulder. Doct. Smith was called to dress the wound yesterday; he pronounced it dangerous, and is now absent, attending the patient. Mons. Botta received a slight scratch in the back of his hand from a dagger, and had his coat sleeve torn; some say that his hat was knocked off by a stone. One of the suite of the secretary of legation, who is on his way to Teheran, had his arm bruised by a stone, and the Pasha himself did not escape without sundry blows. All this while, however, he never told his men to fire; but retreated to his palace, and would fain congratulate himself that he was the means of preventing the effusion of blood.

To-day the people are still in commotion. They seem determined on taking the life of the native Christian who is the dragoman of the French consulate; for it has long been a grievous offence to them, to see a Christian rayah, enjoying such exemption from taxation, and amassing wealth under circumstances more favorable than those of his Mohammedan lords. The dragoman of the British consulate shares in the same odium; and Mr. Rassam was reviled, and had several stones thrown at him, as he passed through the street.

In concluding his letter, Mr. Laurie remarks, "We would be thankful that no such uproar has occurred in connection with our labors; and while we know not the future, we would bless God for the belief that we are on the Lord's side."

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LETTER FROM MR. LAURIE, JUNE 29, 1844.

#### *Further Particulars respecting the Outbreak.*

At the commencement of the letter from which the following extract is taken, Mr. Laurie mentions several facts in illustration of the influence which a physician may secure, even over those who are unfriendly to his ulterior objects. Among other things he says, "One of the patients remarked, the other day, that the Romanists were exceedingly hostile to us, and circulated various reports against us. But now that Doct. Smith attends on their wounded padre, the current has changed. The padres yesterday brought other wounded men to be benefited by his prescriptions;—and all this though there is a physician in the city, educated in Italy, and of their own faith."



The bigoted portion of the Moslem population seem exceedingly excited. In their rage they ask how it happens, that every dog of a Frank can go to the Porte and secure a firman; while their own moollahs, who went there to complain of grinding oppression, were utterly disregarded. They say that there is no Sultan; if there were he would have regarded their complaints. To-day, as I understand, the kadi has sent to demolish the whole establishment of the padres. And the Mussulmans, in the height of their bigotry, demand the ground from the Pasha, to be appropriated to the erection of a mosque!

In my last letter I might have stated that, while the Pasha and the French consul were viewing the building, the mob was driven back by a police officer, armed only with a stick, till he was stopped by Keimal Effendi, the Turkish commissioner. To-day I hear that he has reaped the fruits of such ill-timed leniency. Some thirty or forty of his own faith have gone to his house, and, amid much confusion, charged him with being a Christian; and he was actually compelled to exonerate himself from the charge. Nor has the Pasha fared any better. The same charge was made against him, and he was compelled to repeat the formula, "There is no God but God, and Mohammed is the Apostle of God," to satisfy their clamors.

The people still insist on the death of the French dragoman, and threats are rife against all the Franks. Indeed there is some danger that this sheet will never reach you; as the Mohammedans are exceedingly enraged, and they are also afraid of the effect of the complaints which they may suspect it to carry from the consuls to their ambassadors. They speak of expelling every Frank from the city. But while it is vain to put confidence in princes, God reigns, and reigns here; and he will make all things conspire for the promotion of his kingdom.

### Bombay.

#### TOUR OF MR. HUME IN THE SOUTHERN CONCAN.

#### *Introductory Remarks—Character of the People.*

It was stated in the Herald for August that Mr. Hume, early in the present year, made an excursion to Goa, returning through the Southern Concan. An account of his visit to Goa and its

vicinity was then published. A description of the tour through the Southern Concan has since been received, and some extracts from it will be found below.

The Southern Concan extends from the Goa territories to Bombay, and from the sea to the Ghauts;—being about two hundred and thirty miles in length, and from thirty to fifty in breadth. Several streams descend from the mountains, and, having crossed the country, fall into the numerous bays with which the coast is indented. On these bays, and also at the head of navigation on the rivers, there are places of considerable importance, whose trade is chiefly with Bombay.

The population is principally composed of Hindoos and Mohammedans;—the former speaking Mahratta, the latter Hindostanee. Most of the Mohammedans are also able to understand Mahratta; they are generally found in the places of business, not a few of them being employed on board the vessels and boats of the natives.

The journal of Mr. Hume contains a very full account of his conversations with the brahmins and other opposers of the gospel; some of these conversations are transferred to the following pages. Of others it may suffice to say, that they disclose objections which are not peculiar to this part of India; and indeed some of them may be heard without going to heathen lands. In one instance a Hindoo said, "We deny that all are sinners." Another asked, "Where is hell?" A third inquired, "Where is God?" A fourth said, "If God is merciful, why does he leave men in their present miserable state?" Another asked, "How do we know what Jesus Christ did? Our Shaster says one thing, yours another, and that of the Mohammedans still another." One contended that man is a part of God, confidently adding, "I am God." But the most common refuge of the individuals who engaged in discussions with Mr. Hume, was to throw off all blame from themselves, by making God the only responsible author of everything bad, as well as of everything good. Mr. Hume justly remarks, "Were Hindooism nothing but a system of idol worship, it would be comparatively easy to grapple with it. But Hindooism! It would require an age fully to tell what it is. Truly it is the master-piece of the prince of darkness. It is a mass of absurdities, contradictions, and impiety."

Throughout this region there is not a single missionary. Few portions of the heathen world present a population so intelligent, and consequently there is a wide and most interesting field for missionary tours. The brahminical class is very numerous; they are generally able to read, and they have done much to teach the other classes to read. The brahmins of the Southern Concan are a

fine looking, intelligent, and interesting race of people. They possessed much influence in the time of the Peshwas ; and many of them are now found occupying important situations in various parts of India. Being so numerous, the pride of caste does not exert upon them the same influence that it does where they are fewer in number, and are looked up to by the simple people around them with fear and veneration.

It has been thought by some that there is less hope of the conversion of brahmins than of others. But thus far, on this side of India, the number of brahmin converts has borne a good proportion to that of the other classes. The brahmins, it is true, are more proud ; but they are also less ignorant and stupid. They are better able to understand the force of argument. And if converted they may, as a general thing, be expected to become far more useful. There is less danger of spurious conversions among them than among others. They have less to hope for, and more to lose, by a profession of Christianity. They have more decision of character, and they can more readily understand what conversion is ; and when converted they are less likely to be lukewarm Christians than the more ignorant classes.

Mr. Hume was strongly impressed by the marked superiority of the population in the Southern Concan, when compared with the inhabitants of Goa and its vicinity.

In passing from the Goa into the English territories, one is at once struck with the change in the people. The Romanists have all been left behind. The mongrel language, so long heard, gives place to pure Mahratta ; and the missionary immediately finds himself surrounded by an intelligent Hindoo audience, all of whom can understand his addresses, and a large portion of whom are anxious for, and able to read, the books in his possession.

#### *Malwun—Achera—Idolatry supported by Government.*

Mr. Hume was at Malwun on the 14th and 15th of January. He describes his labors there as follows :

Seven different schools came with their teachers to apply for books. One is supported by Government, the others by the inhabitants of the place. While addressing the scholars, I had also a good audience of others, who were standing by and

listening to all that was said. This is a large place, and I have had excellent opportunities for distributing books and preaching the gospel to the people.

On the following day Mr. Hume was at Achera.

On arriving here I was taken to the temple of Rameshwur, in connection with which there is a stopping place for travellers. I soon perceived by the music, the number of persons present, and the superior appearance of the place, that the idol god is accustomed to receive far more attention than falls to the lot of most of his class. A person, apparently of some importance, accompanied me about the premises, showing the palan-keen for the god, the arrangement for bathing him,—which is done daily,—&c. &c. I soon learned the reason why this dumb deity is kept in such style. The government allows four thousand five hundred rupees annually for the support of the temple. The grant was made by the native government, and the English continue the allowance. Many of the Hindoo temples throughout the country receive support from Government to a greater or less extent. The grants to the temples in this vicinity are unusually large.

It is much to be regretted that the English government does not disown all connection with the idolatry of India. "Those attached to these temples," says Mr. Hume, "and who are paid by Government for devoting themselves to the service of their respective idols, feel that they have, in some sense, the sanction of Government, and thus do not fail to turn this to account for increasing their influence among the people."

This morning several of the people came and proposed that I should go into the principal temple, near by, to address them and distribute books. I cheerfully complied with their wishes, and found a fine, large, open place, sufficient to accommodate a good congregation. All seemed much pleased with the prospect of hearing what I had to say, except one brahmin, a person of considerable intellect and somewhat advanced in life. He appeared not at all pleased that Hindooism should be exhibited as a false system of religion, and I fully expected opposition from him.

To an interesting audience of some sixty persons, I spoke for some time of the necessity of an atonement for sin, and of the insufficiency of all those atonements which hold so prominent a place

among the heathen; of the necessity that man should be renewed and made holy, in order to fit him for the presence of a holy God, &c. During this time the person above referred to sat very uneasy, and at length interrupted my remarks.

In this instance, as in others, the question arose, "Who is the author of Sin?" The brahmin contended that every disposition, whether good or bad, comes from God; and that in his sight there is no difference between sin and holiness. After a discussion of considerable length, the brahmin withdrew; questions were then asked by others in the most friendly manner, apparently for the purpose of obtaining information. The visit of two missionaries in 1834 was distinctly remembered.

### Muntsa—Rajapoor.

At Muntsa, January 19, Mr. Hume made the following entry in his journal.

I stopped over night at Tamana, a small place, containing but few persons able to read. The chief temple has an annual allowance from Government of one hundred and fifty rupees. The god, say the people, was not brought into the image by the brahmins, as is generally done. The image indeed was not made by man at all, but sprang suddenly from the earth in its present form.

Among those who received tracts at this place in the evening, was a young brahmin from a neighboring village, in whom I felt much interest, and to whom I gave a copy of the Compendium of the Bible. Early the next morning he came again, attended by several of the people of his village, and wished to know whether he could not obtain the book referred to in the tract, as containing the promise of the Savior who was to come into the world. In view of the interest manifested by him, I felt much pleasure in complying with his request, and presented him with the book of Genesis, and a copy of the New Testament. He promised to read them carefully, and to call and see me when he should come to Bombay.

The next important place to which Mr. Hume came, was Rajapoor; respecting which he says, January 22,

This is one of the largest places in the Southern Concan. For two days I have here had the privilege of declaring the gospel to large companies of all classes. Many Mussulmans have applied for books,

who gave a more willing ear to the truths of the gospel than is generally done by this class of the population.

In my intercourse with the Hindoos I have had many proofs of their dreadful spiritual blindness. Of a company who came to me on the Sabbath, several defended idolatry on the ground that all which we see around us is a part of God. One intelligent old brahmin, taking the lead in the discussion, maintained, with much apparent sincerity, that we are all a part of God; that it is God who speaks by us and thinks within us; that the human mind is divine. I asked him whether God could be guilty of falsehood. To this he replied in the negative.

*Miss.* But men tell lies do they not?

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The way was now prepared for an exhibition of the doctrine of human responsibility, the necessity of being purified from sin, &c.

### An Intermitting Spring.

Before leaving the place, I visited an intermitting spring, about a mile to the east of the town, the waters of which are supposed to come from the Ganges. It flows only during the dry season, at which time it is resorted to by numerous pilgrims. The tradition is that a certain cultivator, who had frequently gone on a pilgrimage to the Ganges, at length became so old that he could go no longer. One day during the hot season, while employed in his field, he began to reflect that he should never again be able to visit the sacred stream. This so much affected him that he forgot his work, and in despair cast himself down on the ground, crying out that Gunga had forsaken him. He continued to call, "Gunga," "Gunga," until he was about to die from heat and exhaustion, when Gunga took compassion upon him, and burst forth a flowing stream in the place where he was lying. It is now pretended that annually, during the hot season, Gunga comes to visit the place, and, for two or three months, pours forth its waters to wash away the sins of those pilgrims who come here for that purpose.

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Should any one remarkable for wickedness come to bathe, Gunga immediately ceases to flow, shrinking, as it were, from coming in contact with such persons. The last Peshwa, Bajee Ras, once came in state from Poona to bathe here; but, to his astonishment and shame, Gunga withdrew at his approach. For several days he remained, entreating Gunga to return, promising to expend great sums in feeding brahmins, &c. But his prayers and vows were all in vain. The same thing occurred the next year, and the third also. At this the Peshwa, being much enraged, withdrew above the Ghauts; and as soon as he heard that Gunga had again begun to flow, after his departure, he set off with all possible haste, hoping to take Gunga by surprise, and thus to accomplish his object. But, as before, the water ceased to flow as he approached. He repeated the attempt seven times, but all in vain.

Some fifty brahmins are supported by the contributions of pilgrims who visit this place.

People in America may think the foregoing a foolish story, hardly worth relating. But among the superstitious Hindoos, such things have great influence. The fact that the water flows in the hot season, and ceases to flow when the rains begin, fully establishes, in their view, the truth of such traditions. How can they doubt whether this is Gunga or not, when they actually see its waters with their own eyes? Did it possess no more virtue than an ordinary stream, why should it not, like other streams, either flow constantly, or dry up in the hot season? Here is a standing miracle, they think, an undeniable proof of the truth of Hindooism!

#### *Poorla—Strange Delusion—Concluding Remarks.*

At Poorla, five days later, Mr. Hume made the following entry in his journal.

Addressing a company of Hindoos, I asked them how sin was to be removed. One of them replied, "By the repetition of the name of God all sin will vanish." This he said would be the case, whatever the views and feelings of the person might be. "It matters not with what motives a person steps on fire; if he steps on it, that is sufficient, it will burn him. He need not even know that he is stepping on fire; it will still burn him, and he will learn that it is fire from its effects.

So with the name of God. Let it but be repeated a sufficient number of times, and the removal of sin is the certain consequence."

There are many popular stories among the Hindoos designed to give currency to this abominable doctrine. Thus, a man called his son by the name of a certain god. Afterwards, falling sick with fever, he kept calling on his son to bring him water, and to assist him in various ways. For a long time he did nothing but call his son. In this way, by repeating the name of the god, he acquired great merit, and secured his salvation. It is an almost universal custom among the Hindoos to name their children after some of their numerous deities. Thus they are sure to be frequently repeating the name of a god, and to acquire merit without any trouble. Sometimes the names of two gods are given, by the frequent repetition of which a larger amount of merit is acquired.

After visiting several other places, Mr. Hume returned to Bombay, February 12. He closes his journal with the following general remarks:

As a general thing, those whom I met on my tour listened quietly to the proclamation of the gospel. Oftentimes I was much affected by the deep interest manifested, and the apparently heartfelt assent given, by large and intelligent companies of people, to the great doctrines of human depravity, the necessity of an atonement, the new birth, and the utter inability of man to secure his own salvation. While they admitted these things, and, doubtless, oftentimes felt them to be true, I trembled lest they should do violence to their consciences, by refusing to act in view of them, and thus aggravate their condemnation. I returned home, feeling more than ever the responsibility of the work in which we are engaged, and the indispensable necessity of the Holy Spirit's influences in order to success. Paul may plant, and Apollos water; but God alone can give the increase.

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#### OBITUARY NOTICE OF MRS. ALLEN.

THE last number of the Herald announced the unexpected death of Mrs. Allen. Since then a full account of her last hours, published in the Oriental Christian Spectator, has reached this country. The facts stated in the following notice have been principally drawn from this source.

It will be remembered that, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Nevius, Miss Azuba C. Condit—a sister of Mrs. Nevius, afterwards Mrs. Allen—went out as an assistant missionary to Netherlands India. They left New York in 1836. After having resided at Batavia for some time, they proceeded to Borneo, where it was proposed that they should permanently devote themselves to the missionary work. But the impaired health of Mrs. Nevius soon obliged them to leave this station, and Miss Condit thought it her duty to accompany her sister. It was her intention, however, to return to Borneo, or join some other mission, as soon as practicable; but she was not able to carry this intention into effect till she arrived at Bombay, in the latter part of last year. On the 12th of December, she was married to the Rev. David O. Allen, a member of the mission in that city. She now rejoiced in the prospect of laboring permanently in the cause of female education; and in this new accession to their number the mission also rejoiced. But their hopes were destined to a speedy extinction.

Mrs. Allen enjoyed her usual health from her arrival in Bombay till near the end of May, when she became slightly indisposed. Medical advice was obtained, and the means apparently suited to her complaint were used, but with little effect. She daily became weaker, and her state was soon such as to make her friends feel anxious about the result. There were times, indeed, when they thought she would recover; and even upon the last morning of her earthly sojourn, they indulged the hope that her sickness would issue favorably. But it soon became evident that her end was near. She died on the 11th of June, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Her funeral was on the following day; it was attended by a large number of friends, Europeans and natives.

The state of Mrs. Allen's mind, in the prospect of her decease, may be inferred from the following statements, published as already intimated, in the *Oriental Christian Spectator*.

From the commencement of her illness her thoughts were much occupied on spiritual subjects, and she several times expressed her wishes concerning certain things in the event of her death. The view which she had of the nature and result of her disease, was more unfavorable than that of her friends; while they were indulging the hope that she would soon become better, she had given up all hope of recovery and spoke of her dissolution as being near. For this great change her own views and feelings were quite prepared. She was resigned to the will of God, and had great peace of mind and joy in the Lord. She said that she had felt, at the

beginning of her illness, some fear of death and too much desire for life. But the Lord had given her such views of divine things, such assurance of his favor and love, and such a foretaste of heavenly blessedness, that all love of life and all fear of death were gone. Death appeared as a welcome messenger, sent to call her to the presence of her Savior. She often repeated such passages of Scripture, and such parts of her favorite hymns, as expressed her views and feelings.

To the members of the mission and others who at different times came in, and of whom several were natives, she spoke in the language of comfort and consolation, or of warning and exhortation, as she thought the spiritual state of each required. As one instance of this, she called a native girl to the bed-side, told her she was expecting soon to die, that her faith and hope were fixed on Jesus Christ, and how happy she felt in view of death and the happiness of heaven. She then entreated the girl to repent of all her sins and to seek for pardon and salvation through the Redeemer; she dictated to her a short but most appropriate prayer, and hearing her say it over till she could repeat it from memory, entreated her to use it daily. Several natives were much affected by what she said to them, and they appeared to be impressed by seeing her in such a calm, peaceful, and joyful state of mind, though in hourly expectation of death. One man who saw her several times in the last days of her illness, and who was present when she died, remarked that he had seen many people die, but never saw any death like hers; and he requested to know the chapters in the Bible which were read to her, and the passages repeated to her and which she repeated, and which gave her so much comfort. Several of these were shown to him, and it is known that he with several others was, the day after her death, carefully examining them. Thus was she able to give a striking testimony before Christians and heathen to the power of divine grace in giving support, comfort, and joy, in the view of death and in the hour of dissolution.

The night before her death she perceived, as she thought, some indications that her dissolution was near. She believed that the hand of death was already upon her and that she should not live till morning. The same peace of mind continued, or rather appeared to increase, as death approached. When her mind wan-

dered, as it sometimes did, her thoughts and affections, as her language showed, were still heavenward. Once, when in this wandering state of mind, she sung accurately and in a sweet tone of voice the second stanza of the hymn called, "The dying Christian to his soul," slowly repeating after a short pause the words, "Tell me, my soul, can this be death? Can this be death?"

The next morning she continued in the same peaceful and happy state of mind as on the previous day. Though not perceiving symptoms of her dissolution being very near, she yet believed her illness would soon terminate in death. And it soon became evident that she was not mistaken in respect to her state, as various symptoms showed that death had begun to do its work, and that she must yield her mortal part to its power, though in respect to her immortal part and in anticipation of a glorious resurrection of her mortal part now to return for awhile to the dust, she could say, "Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." To those who stood near her she remarked that she was certain that what she then felt must be the work of death. Then looking upward she said,

Jesus, to thy dear faithful hands,  
My naked soul I trust;  
And my flesh waits for thy command  
To drop into the dust.

After repeating some directions concerning things to be done after her decease, she requested that she might be commended to God in prayer. When this was done, she offered a short prayer herself, in which she praised the Lord for all his past mercies to her, especially for the comfort she had experienced in her sickness, and for the consolation she now enjoyed when the hand of death was upon her, and she closed by committing her departing spirit to the Redeemer. Soon after this she "fell asleep," and her spirit departed to be with the Lord, to behold his glory and to serve him forever in his temple above. "Precious in the eyes of the Lord is the death of his saints."

#### Ahmednuggur.

LETTER FROM MR. FRENCH, JULY 1,  
1844.

#### Schools—Preaching—Out-station.

In the present communication, Mr. French gives a sketch of his labors at Seroor during the

first half of the present year. In the character and results of these labors, there has been little that is marked or peculiar. The seed has been sown, but the former and the latter rain has been withheld.

The boarding school is prosperous, though it has somewhat diminished in size. At present there are but twelve boys; no new ones have been received for several months. Some of those who have been longest with us, have made very pleasing progress in their studies, and especially in their knowledge of the Scriptures. I have now two day-schools which afford me some encouragement, especially the one in this village. It has grown up under adverse circumstances, but by the persevering faithfulness of the teacher—the most promising that I have had—and by my own constant supervision, I trust it will gain a permanent footing and become an instrument of much good; though, looking at the past, I ought not perhaps to be very sanguine in my hopes.

My Sabbath congregation has increased a little since the village school was opened, as the larger boys are required to attend. For the last few weeks I have preached in the bazar, about twice a week. My audience varies from five to forty or fifty. They usually listen to my instructions with candor. Wherever I take my seat, I am almost always welcomed and treated with respect. I see no particular results of these labors; still I feel encouraged. The word of God will not fail of accomplishing its end. With this confidence I take courage, even in the day of small things. It would be delightful to receive, like our brethren at the Sandwich Islands, a refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and to welcome hundreds and thousands to the fold of Christ. But till the time to favor this Zion shall come, it becomes the servant of the Lord to be at his post, wielding the sword of the Spirit, and confidently looking for the triumphs of the cross.

In the closing paragraphs of his report, Mr. French describes the establishment of an out-station by a native helper.

Since the first of May, Dajeba and his family have resided at Ranjungow, ten miles from this on the Poona road, where I have had a school most of the time since I came to this place. As the people of that village seemed to entertain kind feelings toward us, and had repeatedly given good attention to our instructions,



it was thought that Dajeba might be more useful there than at Seroor. Thus far the trial has been favorable. The brahmins belonging to a large temple located there hate him, and would gladly destroy his influence and drive him from the place. But he appears to have the confidence of the other classes, who treat him with kindness and respect. He has a little congregation, sometimes amounting to twenty or more, almost every night at his house, to whom he declares the gospel of Christ. I hope his light will so shine there that some benighted souls will be led to the Lamb of God. One circumstance increases his influence with the people. I procured some cholera medicine for his use, which he has administered in a few instances with good results. The consequence is that the people go to him for relief from their ailments, even of the most trifling kind.

The occupancy of an out-station by a native helper is a new thing in this mission; and though the experience of two months is favorable, I am by no means sanguine in my expectations that the plan will succeed. The best of our converts are frail and erring, and need our constant supervision; and when they demean themselves with all propriety, they are exposed to that neglect and abuse from which a white face usually exempts us. This out-station, therefore, is to be considered as an experiment. Christians will not fail to remember this and all our operations at the throne of grace.

### Ceylon.

#### OBITUARY NOTICE OF MR. APTHORP.

To the list of those who have been recently summoned to relinquish the missionary work by death, the name of Mr. Apthorp must now be added. He was attacked by the typhus fever, May 25, and died on the 8th of June. Until within a few months he was stationed at Varany; but a change of location having been recommended for the benefit of Mrs. Apthorp's health, he left his former field of labor, and removed to Oodoo-pity, near the sea. The necessary buildings at the new station had not been completed, when his death occurred.

Mr. Apthorp was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, on the 31st of May, 1798. After teaching school and being engaged in mercantile pursuits for several years, he entered Yale College in 1825, where he continued till his graduation in 1829. He pursued his theological studies at Princeton during the three succeeding years.

He became hopefully pious in 1827; and it was not till September 1830 that he devoted himself to the missionary work. He sailed from Boston for Ceylon, July 1, 1833, and arrived in the following October. The subjoined description of his views and feelings, in the near prospect of death, is taken from a letter of Mrs. Apthorp.

I have observed, for some time past, a steady improvement in the spirituality of his temper and in his devotedness to God, and this has been especially the case for the last six months. I was brought very low in January by sickness, and my affliction seemed greatly blessed to him. The fires then kindled upon me were, by the blessing of God, the means of purifying him, and preparing him for that holy service to which his divine master intended so soon to call him. It was his daily practice to talk with those about him concerning the necessity of salvation through Christ. I have known him talk to his workmen for an hour or two at a time; and it was seldom that he spoke to any one on business without concluding by recommending Christ to him as a Savior. I was often impressed with the fervency, humility, and child-like spirit manifested in his daily prayers, and especially the singleness of eye which he had to the glory of God in the superintendence of the buildings at Oodoo-pity. It was his daily petition that we might not build a house to ourselves, but to the praise and glory of God; and he repeatedly said to me that it was a comfort to think that the house was not for us only, but that he was doing a preparatory work for the Lord; that it was to remain for successive generations, to aid in carrying forward his work.

A few days before he was confined to his bed, he received a letter from a member of the society of inquiry at Princeton Theological Seminary, requesting him to renew his correspondence with them, in order that he might stir them up to the performance of their duty. The last day that he used his pen he said to me: "I must write to that society at Princeton; but what can I say to them? They have the Bible, and if Christians will not obey that, they will not hear though one rose from the dead to preach to them. If the condition of the heathen, as exposed to the eternal wrath of Almighty God, and the dying love of Christ to sinners, are not sufficient to induce Christians to do their duty, then I have no hope that any stories concerning the bodily sufferings which the heathen may endure—such as the burning of

widows, swinging on hooks, their degradation, &c.—will have any more effect in leading them to do their duty. That is an unhealthy state of the church which needs such motives. It is not a state in which the cause of Christ, either at home, or in heathen lands, can prosper. Not until Christians shall settle down on the broad, firm basis of denying themselves, and acting from pure love to Christ and his kingdom, can missions flourish."

I then asked him how he felt in view of the great change which seemed to be near at hand. He replied, "I have no doubts as it regards the safety of my state. My faith rests firmly on the Rock. My piety has never been that tender, deep-toned consecration to Christ, which I wished it to be, and which it ought to have been. I have often excused myself in consequence of the manner in which I was brought up. I lived where there was no vital piety, but where all was dead and cold as death; but it was wrong for me to excuse myself on this account. I have not lived to Christ as I ought. This troubles me; *this troubles me*; nothing else troubles me." I then began to repeat to him, "Rock of ages," &c., and he repeated it himself; it was a favorite hymn of his. From that time his mind seemed wholly occupied in setting his house in order.

On Friday, when I gave him some nourishment, I asked him concerning the state of his mind; he replied, "I do not feel—as some Christians have said they felt—that I am going to heaven with the full blaze of its glories shining upon me; but I have a strong confidence in God. I feel that my faith rests upon the Rock; I have no doubts or fears."

He was much engaged in prayer, and he embraced all classes and conditions of men in his petitions. His prayer for seamen was truly affecting. He prayed that they might no longer be corrupters of the heathen, but the messengers of salvation to the ends of the earth. He prayed for Roman Catholics, Mohammedans, and all classes of men; and at one time he remarked in Tamil, "*We must pray for every thing.*" He talked and prayed much in Tamil; sometimes he addressed himself to the impenitent in Tamil, and at other times to church members, almost always following what he said, both in Tamil and English, with an appropriate prayer. At one time he said, "My friends, look to Christ; love him; trust in him; walk according to his commands." On Friday he prayed in a most affectionate and affecting manner for the girls of

the Varany boarding school. He prayed that the Savior would take them in his arms and bless them, and kiss them with the kisses of his love, and seal them as his. At one time his mind seemed to dwell on the awful state of the finally impenitent, and he said, "Who can tell or understand what it is to endure the wrath of an Almighty God *forever*?" And after speaking awhile of their awful and eternal condemnation, he prayed earnestly for impenitent sinners, that they might see their danger, and be brought to Christ. He prayed earnestly for the people of Oodoopitty, that whether he lived or died, they might have the gospel preached to them, and be brought to accept of it. He prayed for the members of our mission who are at sea, and for those who have returned to their native land, and for their children. He said of the church members, "We receive them into the church hoping that they are Christians, and from what we suppose to be satisfactory evidence that they are such; then let us treat them as such. They are feeble, sickly sheep, the weak lambs of Christ's flock; they should be borne with, therefore, and dealt with gently and tenderly."

He continued to speak until within about an hour of his death. Some of the last words I heard him articulate, were, "Precious Savior; come, come quickly."

### Siam.

GENERAL LETTER FROM THE MISSION,  
JANUARY 11, 1844.

#### Obstacles—Use of Narcotics.

THE present letter is devoted almost entirely to a consideration of some of the obstacles which prevent the evangelization of the inhabitants of Siam. The picture is truly appalling; nothing but the grace of God can cure such evils as are here described. Will not the friends of missions remember this wretched people in their supplications, and beseech Him who heareth prayer to stay the work of death?

1. Nearly or quite all the male subjects of this kingdom are strongly addicted to the use of tobacco, in some or all of its forms. They begin to smoke before they are weaned. You may see infants now at the breast, anon puffing with a cigar, and then chewing a compound cud of betle, seri-leaf, lime, and tobacco. Although the females do not often smoke tobacco, they very generally chew it in

in the form of the foregoing compound ; and this practice they commence about as early as the males do their smoking. Thus this powerful narcotic begins to exert its baneful influence upon this people, at the very dawn of their rational being ; and it grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength. They know of no time when they were free from its influence. In this respect they are very different from the consumers of tobacco in Christian lands. The latter learned to think and exercise their rational faculties many years before they allowed this narcotic to exert any influence over them ; and whatever may be its effects upon their subsequent life, it seldom imparts a narcotic tinge to all their thoughts. But the minds of the Siamese have been formed wholly under the enfeebling influence of tobacco, and their thoughts are held fast to it as by a spell. The males, especially, would almost as soon think of living without air, as without cigars. Hence it is painful for them to attend our meetings, where they cannot be allowed to smoke. It is to be feared also that their minds, while thus employed, are often so occupied with a desire for this indulgence, that there remains little or no place for the word of God ; and that if the Holy Spirit alarm their consciences, they will go to their false comforter, and smoke themselves into a state of quiet and unconcern. Have we young converts, whom we long to have become fruitful branches in Christ? We are exceedingly tried, and filled with fears at seeing them so manifestly the bond-slaves of tobacco. In like manner are we tried with the lads in our school, and with the workmen in our employ. Is there any people so universally and strongly addicted to tobacco as this?

2. The eating and smoking of opium, which were greatly checked a few years since, by the edict of the King, appear now to be fast reviving again. Although the law still makes this a contraband article of trade, and threatens all consumers of it with confiscation of goods and an ignominious death, the law is not enforced as it once was. There seems to be a secret willingness on the part of government men, that opium should be smuggled into the country, at least to an extent sufficient to satisfy the cravings of the many who are already addicted to its use. If so much be connived at, have we not fearful reason to think that this river of death, already broad, will continually widen ; and where will be

the end of the calamities it will produce?

3. Guncha, a plant possessing many of the properties of opium, is grown abundantly in Siam, and may always be purchased at the shops with very little expense. Many who are too poor to buy opium, resort to this weed for their stimulant and opiate, and smoke it till they become intoxicated, stupid, and mad. Its effects upon the human constitution appear to be quite as bad as those of opium. Its first effect is to produce great mental exaltation ; so that the ignorant often think its victims supernaturally aided and influenced. It produces inebriation of the most cheerful kind in those who are naturally mild, but rage and fury in those who are naturally quarrelsome. This state of inebriation lasts from three to four hours, and it is then followed by deep sleep. A prolonged use of it produces the most wretched nervousness, lung complaints, dropsy, melancholy, and madness. Since the check given to the consumption of opium, about five years since, the people have fallen into the use of this poison in great numbers, and multitudes are no doubt ruined by it.

#### *Intemperance—Gambling.*

4. The practice of using intoxicating drinks is increasing among this people at a fearful rate. When Protestant missions were first established in Bangkok, about ten years since, it was a very rare thing to see a man drunk, excepting among the Indo-Portuguese. The Siamese sacred books strongly condemned the use of all intoxicating liquors, and the people appeared to be remarkably abstemious. But now the enemy has come in like a flood. There is not an hour of any afternoon when you may not, by going out into the highways and lanes of this city, see many victims of intemperance, reeling, railing, swearing, quarreling, fighting, and insulting all whom they meet, with a shamelessness in respect to their own persons, and recklessness in respect to the feelings of others, that cannot be named. Consequently crime, poverty, and wretchedness of all kinds, are greatly increased. The public appetite for spirituous liquors is very strong, and the demand for something that will intoxicate very great. Hence their distilleries are increased in number and extent ; some thirty or more are now in vigorous operation. The material from which they manufacture their spirit is chiefly the cane-molasses, which, by the rapid

growth of the foreign sugar trade with Siam, has become very abundant. They know not what use to make of their refuse molasses, other than to mix some of it with their lime mortar, and to convert the remainder into liquid death. But with all the facilities they have for manufacturing it, they do not near supply the home consumption. It is imported from China, Batavia, Singapore, and Europe, in no inconsiderable quantities. And all this does not suffice. The poorer classes make intoxicating drink from the juice of the palmyra and fermented rice. An officer of government informed us, not long since, that he could not prevent his slaves from getting drunk; that he had flogged them almost to death for it; but so strong was their appetite for the poison, that they would convert their daily rice into spirit, and intoxicate themselves therewith.

The manufacture and traffic in ardent spirit is all farmed out by Government. The whole kingdom is divided into spirit districts. These are leased annually to the highest bidders, who pay their license money into the King's treasury. This district, including only Bangkok and its suburbs, is taken by one man, who pays annually about \$96,000 for the privilege of monopolizing all the spirit trade within these limits.

5. The alarming evil of spirit drinking is attended by its twin sister, gambling. This work of ruin is all accurately farmed out by Government, and is a source of considerable revenue to the royal treasury. The whole country is divided into gambling districts, each of which is taken by the highest bidder. These farmers are generally princes, noblemen, and officers of Government. They subdivide their farms into numerous lots, which they lease to the best advantage. All gambling out of the regularly licensed places is promptly put down, as it would reduce the profits of the system. Each master gambler, or undertaker, has the privilege of fixing the terms of every company and private license within his lot. But Siamese subjects have, in the course of every year, some six or eight holidays, in which they are all allowed to gamble, free of duty, and where they please. On such days, there is an extraordinary devotion to this vice, as if every man, woman, and child were determined to make the utmost of his liberty.

It becomes each farmer's personal interest to do all he can to increase the gambling business, and for each undertaker to induce as many as he can to visit

his bewitching shops. Hence all possible kinds of gambling are invented and put into requisition, from the simplest playing with cowries, to the immense lottery establishments. Consequently the people have become intoxicated by it, and are, to a very alarming extent, neglecting all other business for this. The mercantile interests of the kingdom, which a few years since were quite fair, are greatly neglected; and it is thought by our foreign resident merchants that if there be not a speedy reformation in respect to gambling and its associate vices, the country will soon be ruined.

LETTER FROM MR. BRADLEY, FEBRUARY 29, 1844.

### *Threatened Rupture between the King and the English.*

THE following communication gives a brief history of an affair that may be followed by serious consequences. It is hardly to be presumed that the English government will pass by such an occurrence without giving the subject their prompt attention. Should reparation be demanded for a supposed indignity, it will remain to be seen whether the King of Siam, with the recent war between England and China fresh in his memory, will grant that reparation, or commit his cause to the arbitrament of the sword. In either event important results may ensue.

There has recently been a serious rupture between the head of the British mercantile house of this city and the King of Siam. As it will probably exert some influence, for good or for evil, upon our work of evangelizing this people, you will not be uninterested in hearing the particulars of the affair. I will state the case as I have heard it from many quarters, and, as I suppose, on good authority.

The chief bone of the contention was a steamer which came up the Menam, January 11, astonishing thousands of spectators. She was fitted up and brought out to Siam, in consequence of a proposition to purchase such a vessel. But the King would not consent to purchase her on any terms, which the head of the British mercantile house would listen to for a moment. The latter insisted that the King had ordered the vessel, and that he could prove it by the testimony of every member of his cabinet, if they would testify to the truth; and that the price he had set upon her would but lit-



the more than pay her first cost and the expense of bringing her to Siam. The King on his part says that he had no intention of ordering so large a steamer, (two hundred and eighty tons,) but acknowledges that he did request Mr. H. to purchase him a small steamer. He pleads too that the price asked for this vessel (£20,000) is most exorbitant; and that her chief owner in Liverpool did not consider—as he learned by some unaccountable means—that they could bind him to take her by any order he had given. And it proves to be true that Mr. H. was directed by a letter from the owner, that if he could not sell her for a certain price in Siam, to take her to some other place for sale. By some means the King got hold of this fact, and used it as a proof that he was at liberty to purchase the vessel or not as he pleased.

There is also a lot of cannon, (two hundred pieces,) which has played an important part in the contention. Mr. H. says he bought them at the King's order, and that they are precisely, in respect to size, price, &c., as specified in the order. The King insists that they deviate greatly from his order, and refuses to take them.

Mr. H., having waited long in vain for a settlement of the matter, at length—about fifteen days ago—found his patience nearly exhausted, and ventured probably to speak unadvisedly of his majesty and his kingdom. He was quickly reported to the King as having threatened that he would take the steamer up in front of the royal palace and fire upon it. There were many other items in the charge which I have not time to name. The consequence was that the King was enraged, and greatly alarmed withal; for he had imbibed fearful ideas of a “fire ship,” and had not even then ventured to look out upon the one which had come into port. He managed to decoy Mr. H. into the palace of his prime minister, and then held him in custody as a prisoner, until he had delivered up all the powder on board the steamer, and in his go-downs, with all his gun-carriages, whether on ship-board or on shore. Mr. H. says they have misconstrued his language entirely; that he did not threaten what he was charged with threatening; but only said that he would take the steamer up in front of the palace and fire a salute for his majesty the King of Siam, and for her majesty the Queen of England. This interpretation is not received at the palace at all. The King proposed to forgive Mr. H. the insult offered him, provided he would make a written con-

fession that he had done wrong. As Mr. H. utterly refused to do this, the King, feeling that he could not honorably or safely do less, told him to close up his business here speedily, and leave his country forever. In the mean time, it is said, he issued a decree, forbidding all further trade at Mr. H.'s house. Mr. H. immediately set himself about closing up his affairs; and in less than a week from the time of the rupture, he actually embarked in the steamer for Singapore; leaving his clerk to attend to some matters of business, yet unsettled. The steamer sailed on the 24th instant.

The universal understanding among the officers of Government and the people seems to be, that the King has actually driven Mr. H. from his country; and the impression also appears to be that Mr. H. will proceed immediately to Calcutta, to lay his grievances, with many others which he interprets as fractures of the English treaty with Siam, before the general government. There is now manifestly a feverish excitement among all classes of the kingdom, as to what will be the final result. They know not but Mr. H. will soon return with vessels of war to involve their country in a contest, not unlike that of England with China, which has just closed. Who can tell what will be the end of this disturbance?

I am happy to inform you that the missionaries are still in good favor here. The people apply to us freely for books and to hear the gospel preached. It may truly be said that every house in Bangkok is open to receive us. On the day the steamer sailed, I was summoned to visit the brother of the Prakiang, for the purpose of prescribing for him; he was sick with the intermittent fever. He and many others of noble rank have learned the power of quinine, and will have it at all events. It does truly work wonders here in the cure of intermittents. This one article is giving us more fame than all our other medicines or medical practice. It is only within the last year that they have begun to credit what we have told them of its virtues. They now wonder at their former incredulity.

### West Africa.

#### OBITUARY NOTICE OF MR. CAMPBELL.

THE death of Mr. Campbell was announced in the September Herald, but the letter which was written by his associate, Mr. Bushnell, containing

the details of his sickness and death, has but just reached this country. Mr. Campbell, it will be remembered, sailed from Boston for the Gaboon River, January 1, 1844. He arrived at Cape Palmas in good health. But while he was waiting for an opportunity to proceed to the mission which he expected to join, he was seized with the acclimating fever, April 10, and, after an illness of nine days, died at the Episcopal mission-house, near Cape Palmas. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hazlehurst; from whom and from his brethren of the Episcopal mission, as also from Governor Russwurm and Doct. McGill, Messrs. Campbell and Bushnell experienced much kindness.

Mr. Campbell was born in Flemon county, Kentucky, in 1812. His parents subsequently removed to Georgetown, Ohio; at this place he made a profession of religion, having been hopefully converted to God, it is supposed, in childhood. He was a graduate of Miami University; his theological studies he pursued at Lane Seminary. He commenced his preparation for the ministry with the fixed purpose of devoting himself to the missionary work. His attention was called to this subject, some ten years ago, by the example of Doct. Williamson in going to reside among the Indians as a missionary, and also by an extract from the travels of Denham and Clapperton, which seemed to bring before his mind, with great power, the importance of sending the gospel to benighted Africa.

The following brief notice of Mr. Campbell is from the letter of Mr. Bushnell, dated April 25. The individual to whose death allusion is made in the first paragraph, is the Rev. William G. Crocker, a missionary of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, who embarked for Africa in company with Messrs. Campbell and Bushnell, but died at Monrovia, two days after they reached that place.

Death came as a thief in the night; but it did not surprise him, for he was ready. He conversed but little during his sickness, but he ever expressed a strong and unwavering confidence in Christ, and entire resignation to his will. At one time I inquired, "Are you willing to die?" He replied, with emphasis, "Yes; I rejoice to depart, while I mourn for you who remain. But, brother, do not give up the work; be not discouraged, though two who started with you, having as fair prospects of life as yourself, are so soon taken away."

Mr. Campbell was eminently fitted for the missionary work. His piety was of the most active and self-denying kind. He sought not his own but the good of others. His remarkable simplicity of character, amiable manners, and affec-

tionate disposition, soon secured the confidence and won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. But the most prominent trait in his character was his single devotion to the cause of missions. About nine years since, the Macedonian cry from the interior of Africa was wafted to his ears. He listened, and his heart was moved with compassion, and he responded, "Here am I, send me." He immediately left his farm, where he was the stay and support of aged parents, and commenced a course of study preparatory to the ministry. From that time to his death, he ceased not, day and night, in private and in public, to plead the cause of the heathen. The speedy conversion of the world to Christ was his all-absorbing theme. During his course of study, he commenced a thorough examination of the heathen world, which resulted in the construction of a large missionary map which many have seen. He selected Africa for the field of his labors, not from any preference, but because he considered it one of the most destitute fields, and one to which but few missionaries were willing to go. He received notice of his designation to Africa by the Prudential Committee with joy, and immediately commenced preparations for his departure.

He cheerfully separated from his aged parents and a large circle of friends; and I have never seen him more joyful than when we had embarked on board the Palestine, and were rapidly leaving our native shores. On our arrival upon the coast of Africa, his ruling passion was developed by the deep interest he manifested in the natives who frequented our vessel; for he embraced every opportunity to speak to them in the name of Christ. During his residence at Mt. Vaughan, nothing but the earnest solicitation of friends, and a sense of duty to himself, restrained him from visiting the native towns, and preaching the gospel to their wretched inhabitants. But his work on earth is finished. He has done what he could.

My earnest prayer is that the death of our brother may not discourage others from coming to this land; but rather may his mantle fall upon many of the sons of the church, who will go and do likewise. Mr. Campbell remarked, just before his death, "The cause of Christ will go forward; when he takes away one instrument he can raise up others." May it indeed be so in respect to Africa!

LETTER FROM MR. WILSON, MAY 8, 1844.

*Aversion of the Natives to the French.*

THE following extract from a letter which has just been received from the Gaboon, contains the latest intelligence respecting the instance of French aggression which was described at length in the last number of the Herald.

Mr. Walker wrote to you some time in the early part of April, giving the details of the difficulties between King Glass's people and the French. Since then nothing of very special importance has occurred. The people have forwarded a protest to Louis Philippe against the claims of the French authorities here to exercise jurisdiction over their territory, and an appeal to the English government for their interference; both were signed by more than one hundred persons. Until they hear the result of this protest and appeal they will remain passive. In this they act in accordance with our advice. Thus far no forcible measures have been resorted to, and the country remains in the same condition as formerly. Indeed the French are not prepared for the outbreak which they apprehend will take place, as soon as the people come to understand that they have signed a paper which cedes their land to the French crown; when they were told that it was only a letter of friendship to Louis Philippe; and for the present they are trying to conceal this fact from the natives.

Some weeks ago a large party of armed soldiers were landed at King Glass's town, from two French men-of-war anchored off the place, to demand satisfaction for one or two beacon-posts—set up to survey by—that had been thrown down and destroyed on the beach; and although they received the most satisfactory assurance that it had not been done by the countenance of the King or of any of his head men, they nevertheless seized all the best boats and canoes of the natives, carried them off, and still detain them in custody. A few days since a proposition was made to deliver up these articles, if the people generally would add their signatures to the paper which had been obtained from King Glass. This offer they treated with contempt; and they feel not a little exasperated against the French at the present time. What course things will take, should their appeals to the French and English fail, cannot be foreseen. Their present feelings would lead them to retire from the river and seek ample revenge for this

breach of justice. Indeed we have been told repeatedly, that it is out of regard to our advice that they remain quiet under existing circumstances. But they cannot contend with the French; and the probability is that they will be obliged, in the absence of English interference, to seek some other home on the coast.

Mr. Wilson continues to entertain the favorable opinion respecting the healthiness of the Gaboon River, which he has hitherto expressed. "We think the climate here," he says, "more favorable to the health of Europeans than that of the other coast."

*Sandwich Islands.*

LETTER FROM MR. LYONS, FEBRUARY 8, 1844.

THE present communication contains the annual report of Mr. Lyons. The extracts which are given below, relate more particularly to the condition of the schools and churches in that part of Hawaii where he is stationed. It will be perceived that the statements are less cheering than some which have been brought to us from this field. The influences of the Spirit have not been granted unto it as in past years; while the emissaries of the Man of Sin have been unwearied in their efforts to obstruct the progress of the truth. The report in respect to the schools under the care of Mr. Lyons is perhaps as favorable as we ought to have expected. Those who are acquainted with the embarrassments which hinder the introduction of a thorough system of education into some parts of our own country, will not be surprised at the difficulties which are encountered at the Sandwich Islands.

*State of the Schools.*

Twice a year I collect the teachers together at Waimea to give them instruction in those branches, or parts of branches, in which they are deficient. It is also necessary for them to review frequently what they have once studied; for I find that after a while they forget what they formerly knew, though they are constantly teaching it in their schools. That they should retrograde, is not strange, as they have no time for study. Out of school hours they must provide for their families, build their houses, &c. When night comes on, they are more disposed to sleep than to study; or if they wish to study they have no light perhaps; or the house is so full of confusion that it is impossible to attend to a book.

The Hawaiian mind, moreover, is slow of apprehension. Every thing needs to be explained in the simplest manner before it is comprehended. This people seem to possess no independence, no originality, no self-progressive capacity. They require constant assistance. Hence the work of preparing teachers is very laborious. Every process must be explained. Every sum in arithmetic that requires much exercise of thought, they must be told exactly how to do. And when they have performed one sum, and the next requires to be done in the same way, even then they must be told again. Nor will it do to show them once or twice, but they must have line upon line. Such is my observation; it may be different with some of the youthful minds in the seminaries and boarding schools.

The whole number of teachers is thirty, of whom only one is a graduate of the seminary; they have been mostly trained at the station. They are for the most part good men, officers in the church, and several of them are the superintendents of the districts in which they reside. When they are in my school, I devote pretty much all my time to them, from morning till night; as the season for remaining in the school must be short, in consequence of the cold and destitution of Waimea. If they remain long they become sick. One thing that makes me patient and cheerful in teaching them, is that they manifest a strong desire to learn and bring all their intellectual energies to the work.

Besides this school, I have instructed a class of youth in anatomy and geography. An attempt has also been made to instruct a class of adults in church history. But in this I have not been very successful, for want of regularity in attendance. Adults have other things to attend to besides instruction. I hope, however, to accomplish something in this school hereafter.

Both children and adults have received some instruction in music. But in this branch I receive but little encouragement for want of proper materials. The natives are not naturally singers, and it seems almost impossible to make singers out of them.

Our domestic school forms another item in this department. It consists of four native girls, of whom Mrs. Lyons has the principal charge. Of two girls who were formerly members of this school, one has died, a girl of about twelve years of age, leaving good evidence that she loved the Savior. She united with the

church a few months before her death. Her last expiring breath was spent in warning a relative to flee from the wrath to come. The other girl has married. She is also a member of the church, and is a leading personage among the females of her district. Thus the Lord smiles upon this little family school.

In relation to the common schools of Waimea, Mr. Lyons says, "There have been three or four examinations during the year, which indicate progress on the part of some of the children." He adds, however, that the schools of this district cannot be regarded as prosperous. One of them has become nearly extinct in consequence of papal influences, and another is beginning to suffer from the same quarter.

The schools in Puako and Kawaihae are better attended; and yet these have lost many scholars by reason of the efforts of Romanists. The impressions of Mr. Lyons in regard to the progress made by the pupils in those districts, are less favorable than they were formerly. The introduction of an efficient system of education must be the work of time and persevering labor.

#### *Condition of the Churches.*

During my tours, east and west, I felt that the churches had pre-eminent claims on my time and labors. Among my labors in this department were preaching, personal conversation with church members in respect to their spiritual state, discipline, examination and reception of candidates to the church, administration of the Lord's Supper, consultation with the elders, &c. Of the four churches in Puako and Kawaihae, two have received considerable accessions; the third has remained about the same; the fourth, while it has received some additions, has nevertheless been somewhat diminished in consequence of the introduction of popery, which has at length succeeded in establishing itself in this portion of my field. As to the twelve churches in Hamakua, they have all been pretty well sifted the past year; in consequence of which they have never, perhaps, appeared better than they do now.

In my last report I stated that many of the fallen church members had professed repentance, and been restored to the privileges of the church. I did fondly hope that their repentance was sincere. But in a majority of cases the result has shown that I was mistaken. Most of them remained in the church for about a year, and then, as their sins could no longer be concealed, they made their second exit. Some, however, among



those who were restored, appear pretty well. But as far as my observation extends, when a Hawaiian church member begins to fall, there seems but little hope of his recovery. Hence the most prudent way is to be very slow in receiving back those who profess repentance, after they have fallen. Among the fallen ones in Hamakua, is the superintendent of one of the churches. I exceedingly regret his defection. He appeared to be a very excellent man, and had sustained the above mentioned office for several years, apparently without a blemish. He professes repentance; but his earthly glory has departed. Many of those who have apostatized the second time, have gone to the Romanists, determined to live and die there.

During my last tour in Hamakua, I had personal conversation with pretty much all the members of the church. And I must confess that I now feel more convinced than ever that among them there are many true disciples of Christ. They appeared for the most part as well as the church members at Waimea, who enjoy the almost constant instructions of the pastor. And this certainly speaks well for the influence which the native helpers exert over their respective churches.

#### *Liberality—Additions.*

The churches have done something for Christ's kingdom. One church has re-thatched its meeting house; two or three others have furnished their meeting houses with seats and mats. Others still have resolved on building new places of worship and furnishing them with seats, pulpits, &c. Something has been contributed for the spread of the gospel in idolatrous lands. But, as I have said in previous letters, the people are extremely poor; hence their contributions are small.

A considerable number of fallen church members, having given evidence of their repentance, have been restored to the privileges of the church. A number also have been received on certificate from other churches, and fifty-five have been received on examination. Among these are some rather aged people. One man of grey hairs had resisted the Spirit through all the revivals; he lived in the midst of Romanists, and was surrounded by their influences. All at once he roused up, as out of a deep sleep, forsook his sins, and turned to the Lord, and he now appears to be a very excellent man. Some of our youth also are found in this accession. As to children, but

little confidence can be placed in their professed conversion. With very few exceptions, they all go back. Nothing else could be expected from their manner of living, the influence of parents, &c.

The names of one hundred and thirty-eight members which were on my records last year, must now be stricken off; those who bore them are numbered among the dead. Among them is the deaf and dumb man of whom I spoke in my last report. He came to a tragical end, a few days since. He was thrown down the pali of Waipio by a goat, and killed immediately. Two others—a man and his wife—were drowned. The wife was first seen struggling for life amid the waves of the ocean; the husband plunged in after her to save her, and both were seen no more. More than eight hundred of my church members are now no longer numbered among the living. Happy are they if they have gone to join the throng of the redeemed in heaven!

LETTER FROM MR. RICE, DEC. 12, 1843.

#### *Schools on East Maui.*

MR. RICE is laboring as a teacher at Hana, on the island of Maui. He has been connected with that station about three years. The following extracts relate to the condition and prospects of the schools on East Maui.

After being about four months at Hana, I commenced a school for the benefit of the native teachers, connected with Hana station, between fifty and sixty in number. This school, with a few modifications and interruptions, has been in successful operation ever since. My general plan has been, after each examination of the schools throughout the field, to have all the teachers come together at the station, and spend from three to six weeks in receiving instruction and advice, calculated to qualify them for their work of teaching youth and children. Then they return to their schools for another term, during which time I have a school of young men and lads, selected from all parts of the field, who are many of them to become teachers and assistant teachers, as necessity may require; and some of whom may be qualified at a proper time to enter the mission seminary at Lahainaluna. The general course of studies has been reading, writing, arithmetic, mental and written geography, sacred geography, Scripture lessons, besides oral instruction and

advice on different subjects, as occasion seemed to require. It is quite probable that this school will become an Island school, as soon as proper accommodations can be supplied, a school house built, &c.

Besides my labors at the station, it has been my practice to make frequent excursions among the people, from five to twenty-five miles distant, visit the schools, converse with the children and parents, &c. There are thirty-three schools which I am in the habit of visiting in this way, in which are taught more than one thousand seven hundred children, a large proportion of whom are able to read in the New Testament, which is the only reading book used by the better readers. A large number also of these scholars have made considerable proficiency in arithmetic, writing, and geography. These schools are less fluctuating than common schools in western New York, owing, no doubt, to the effect of the school law, which requires all the children from four to fourteen years to attend school five days per week. There are, however, seasons when the schools are considerably diminished for a short time.

A few of the children have gone to the Romanists of late, who, by the way, are increasing in numbers on this part of Maui. It cannot be supposed that those who profess to be Romanists here, know very much about the papal religion; for there is no priest on this island. They are in fact those who love darkness rather than light, and who choose that religion for a cloak to their filthy practices. It is not easy to judge of their actual success; but should a priest come among them, no doubt many would be at once baptized.

Efforts have not been wanting of late to revive some of the superstitious customs of this people, such as sorcery, or praying persons to death, and making offerings to sharks to procure relief from distressing sickness. But it seems hardly possible that such efforts can become general where the word of God is freely circulated and read, as it is here.

Mrs. Rice has classes of females four days in the week. On Monday she teaches married women; on Tuesday, small girls; on Thursday, young women. Instruction is given to these classes in the Scripture, while needle-work and other useful employments receive some attention.

In the conclusion of his letter, Mr. Rice remarks, "It does not come within my province to speak particularly of the state of the church.

But I may express my satisfaction in seeing the cause of truth steadily advancing. Those who have professed the love of Christ, exhibit, in many instances, the sincerity of their professions by well ordered lives and a hungering and thirsting for Christian knowledge."

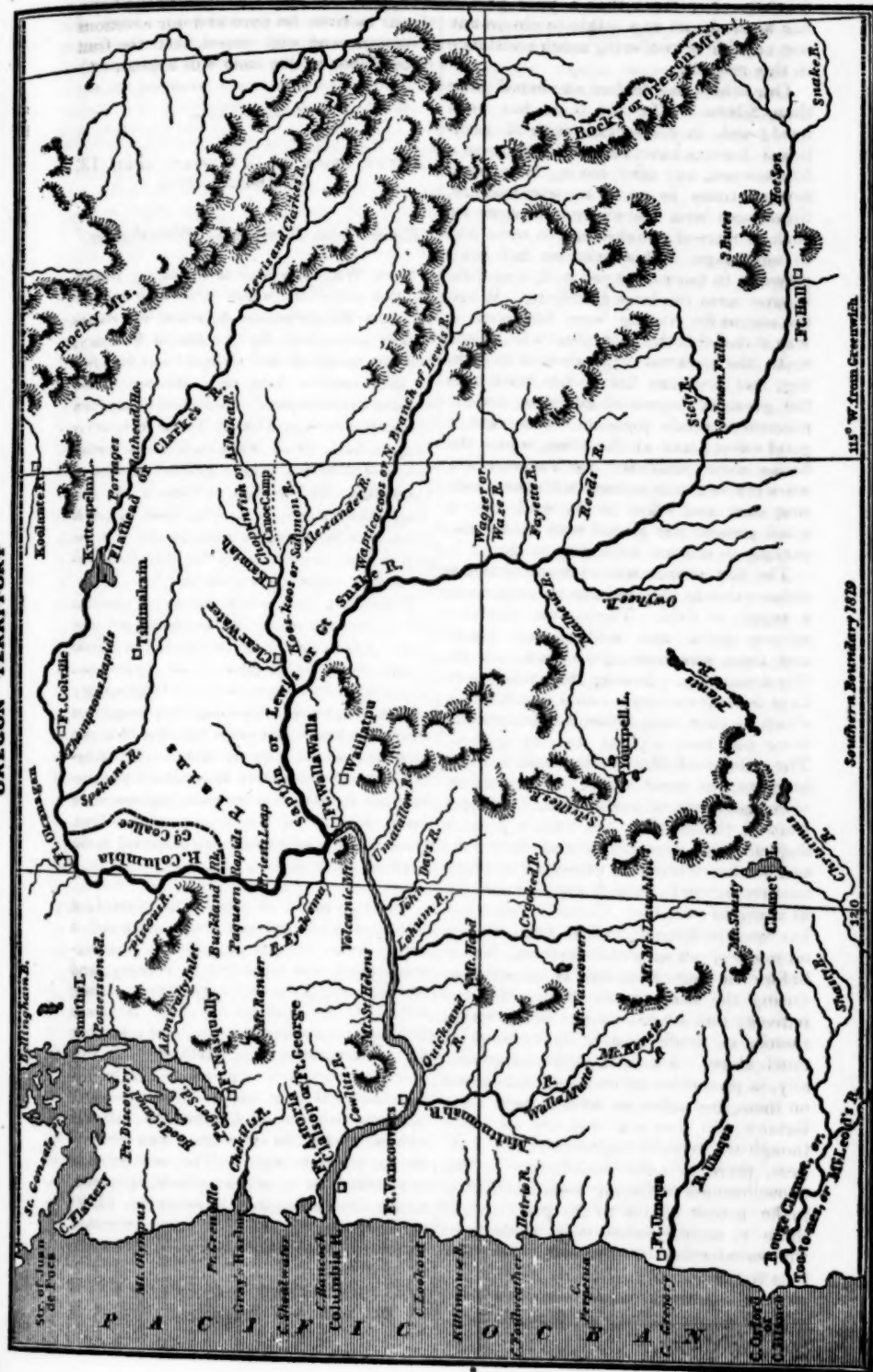
### Oregon Indians.

LETTER FROM MR. EELLS, MARCH 23, 1844.

#### Prospect at Tshimakain.

MR. EELLS, in connection with Mr. Walker, continues to prosecute his labors at Tshimakain, near Fort Colville. Nothing of peculiar interest has occurred in the history of this station, within the last few months. Although our brethren appear to have been diligent in their work, no special blessing has followed their efforts. A letter from Mr. Walker, dated March 27, describes the treatment which Mr. Eells and himself have received from the Indians, in language similar to that contained in the following communication. "It seems to be a fixed opinion among them," says Mr. Walker, "that if you give once, you are under obligation to continue giving, and to double the amount every time." This disposition has probably been cherished by Romanists and other opposers of the missionaries; but the root of the difficulty is in their depravity. "During the five years that I have been among this people," says Mr. Walker, "I never yet have found one who, in the strict sense of the term, could be called honest. Nor have I found one whose word could be depended upon, when his interest was concerned. They often make misrepresentations which can be accounted for only by supposing that they love to lie, or that the habit of falsehood has become so inveterate, that it is easier to lie than to speak the truth. And they have no more confidence in each other than we should expect liars to have." But our brethren are not discouraged by these obstacles, for they believe that the gospel can make these Indians new creatures in Christ Jesus.

Since my last letter, no important change has taken place in our plans or labors. A larger number of natives have resided in our neighborhood during the last winter than there were during the two previous winters. To these we have endeavored to preach the gospel according to our ability; but that is very feeble. To say nothing of other deficiencies, our want of a more perfect command of the language is a very serious hinderance; and what stands in the way of surmounting it, is the difficulty of obtaining a



teacher. For more than a year past it has been almost impossible to obtain any one capable of rendering much assistance in this respect.

Our school has seldom numbered more than fifteen. The old book has been used; and, in connection with it, additional lessons have been written upon a black-board, and after having been read several times so as to become familiar, these have been transferred to paper by such as were of suitable age to use a pen to advantage. This exercise has been pleasing to those engaged in it, and their improvement has been gratifying. When the means for writing were furnished, it was stated that the individual who should make the greatest improvement in writing, and preserve his or her book with the greatest degree of neatness, should receive a small present. This had a good effect; and at the close, when the books were presented for examination, we were so much pleased with the apparent care and effort to do well, that a small present was placed with each book, varying in amount according to merit.

The last season was in some respects unfavorable to the Indians in relation to a supply of food. There were very few salmon dried and laid up for winter and there was nothing to make up for this deficiency. During the winter there have been fewer deer killed immediately about us than ever before; consequently there has been a great scarcity of food. The efforts of Mr. Walker and myself, however, to raise wheat and potatoes were particularly successful. In this state of things there has been a greater disposition to work for us than formerly; and we have subjected ourselves to much inconvenience to furnish employment for as many as possible. Considerable labor has been performed, though it has required much of our time and attention. Never before has there been half as much done during the same space of time for the natives; and we have never before experienced so much trouble, or received so much abuse. I have thought that generally, in proportion as we have compassion on them, and labor to render them comfortable, do they vex and try us. But though we receive ingratitude for kindness, there is some satisfaction in the consciousness of having been enabled to make honest efforts to do good. And there is another advantage, aside from the satisfaction just named. We are thus furnished with a ready answer, when we are tauntingly asked what we have ever given the Indians or done for them.

I suppose we may also cherish the hope, if our motives be pure and our exertions judicious and well timed, that the fruit of our labor in due time will appear.

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LETTER FROM DR. WHITMAN, APRIL 13, 1844.

### *Report from Waiilatpu—Disturbances.*

DOCT. WHITMAN is still at Waiilatpu. During the first part of the winter, there were but few Indians at this station, and the school was consequently suspended. By the end of February, however, nearly all had returned; and from two to three hundred have since attended public worship on the Sabbath. No marked change has occurred in the regard shown by the Indians for religious truth; Doct. Whitman thinks, nevertheless, that there has been a gradual increase of knowledge. He also says, "There is less evidence than formerly of an attachment to papal forms, notwithstanding an apparent desire on the part of some to make use of the differences between us to secure some selfish end."

There have been several causes of agitation and disquiet among the Indians during the past year. Among them is the introduction of a code of laws by the Indian agent of our government. The natives now resort to this code principally for the purpose of supporting their complaints against the whites, while offenders from their own ranks are suffered to go unpunished. The Kay-uses—among whom Doct. Whitman is laboring—have had a quarrel with the Snake Indians, which has resulted in the loss of a number of lives. Other instances of violence are described in the following extracts.

On the night of the 11th instant, a most barbarous murder was committed, a short distance from our door. The person killed was addicted to sorcery, and he fell a victim to that superstition, being killed by his intimate friends. A death having occurred in the family of a brother of the murderer, at a distance from this place, a messenger was immediately dispatched with the news. The younger brothers were also directed to kill the sorcerer, and the injunction was obeyed the very same night. The murder was committed in a public gambling place, and no one attempted to avert the blow; on the contrary, all fled and permitted the deed to be done without molestation or hindrance.

This superstition has so strong a hold on the minds of the natives, that it is



almost impossible for us to make any impression in opposition to it. They believe that their friends are as literally destroyed by sorcery, and with as much malice prepense, as if they were actually shot or stabbed. Hence they feel that it is perfectly right to kill in retaliation, as the practice of avenging blood has come down from father to son.

An affair of some interest took place a short time since, at Willamette Falls, between the settlers and some Indians of the Mohala tribe. The latter speak the same language as the Kayuses, and are said to have been separated from them in their ancient wars with the Snakes.

It was reported that Doct. White had offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest of a certain Indian. With this understanding Mr. La Breton and a black man went to take him, as he came from the opposite side of the river. They found him alone, his companions being separated from him a short distance. When he saw that he was likely to be taken, he drew a pistol and was making ready to defend himself, when La Breton told the black man to fire, which was promptly obeyed, and the Indian fell. In a moment, however, he rose, not being hurt, and discharged one pistol at the colored man, but missed him. He then, with another, closed with La Breton, and, at the same time, discharged the contents of the pistol into his hand, so that they passed up the arm and destroyed the elbow joint. With the other hand La Breton threw the Indian down, and the colored man forced one end of his rifle through the scull. The other Indians now commenced firing with their guns and arrows. The people flew to their houses for their arms at the same time, and returned the fire with some effect.

La Breton was taken to Vancouver, but in such a state that amputation was not attempted, and he died. Mr. Rogers was also wounded,—it was supposed but slightly, with an arrow,—but, his case becoming alarming, he went to Vancouver, and died with the arrow point still in his arm.

So early a falling out between the whites and Indians is greatly to be deplored; inasmuch as the white settlements, though now considerably numerous, are poorly prepared for self-defence. This occurrence is the more to be lamented, as the Kayuses and Molalas, who are so much alike in their daring habits, may form an alliance, which would result perhaps in a general conspiracy among the Indians.

## Choctaws.

### GENERAL VIEW OF THE MISSION.

FROM communications recently received, it appears that the labors of our brethren in this interesting field have been followed by more than ordinary success, during the last year. Numerous additions have been made to the different churches; the schools have been prosperous; temperance has made considerable progress; while good order and a proper respect for law have been steadily gaining ground in the nation. There seems to be a resolute determination on the part of the Choctaws, to strive after self-improvement; and an increasing disposition to rely on their own resources and endeavors is observable. There is also a confidence in the missionaries, together with a just appreciation of their motives and labors, which is very gratifying.

Of the four female boarding schools which the Choctaw government resolved to support, some two years ago, and which it has since placed under the direction of our missionaries, two have already gone into operation; and the other two will be opened as soon as teachers shall be ready to take charge of them. The desire of parents to secure an education for their children is becoming stronger and stronger among all classes; even in the most unenlightened portions of the community, there has been a great change in this respect.

### Wheelock.

The following extracts from a letter of Mr. Wright, dated July 23, will give a correct idea of the progress of religion at this station.

The past has been a year of spiritual blessings. In no year, indeed, since the Choctaws came to this country, have we been permitted to witness greater displays of the power and grace of God in the salvation of sinners. Upon the church, or rather upon some portions of it, a spirit of grace and supplication has been poured out. And a prayer-hearing God, who has never said to the seed of Jacob, "Seek ye my face in vain," has heard; and in answer to prayer has turned not a few from darkness to light. Thirty-four, since my last report, have professed their faith in Christ and subscribed with their hands to be the Lord's. There are perhaps as many as twenty more who manifest much seriousness; some of whom, it is hoped, have been renewed by the Holy Spirit, and who will probably unite with the church at the next communion season in August.

About twenty of the converts are from

a neighborhood, six or eight miles northwest from Wheelock. Most of the people in that neighborhood, till within the last three years, appeared almost inaccessible to any efforts for their good. They were addicted to ball-playing, gambling, dancing, and drinking, and manifested great indifference to the gospel. Mr. Israel Folsom, soon after his conversion, had his benevolent feelings drawn out towards this people, and, anxious to do something for their spiritual good, commenced a Sabbath School among them. Although it was well attended from the first, yet so averse were many of them to any religious exercises, that but a part would come in, from time to time, till after it had been opened with singing and prayer. It has been kept up with unabated interest till the present time. They have built a convenient log school-house, and for some time past have sustained the school by their own exertions, employing and paying their teachers. Early in the present year some who attended, began to manifest a desire to hear the gospel; and now quite a number give evidence of having felt its saving power upon their hearts. The attention still continues; and it is hoped that many more of this interesting people will yet be gathered into the fold of the great and good Shepherd.

Mr. Wright has six places for preaching; at none of them is he able to preach oftener than once a month. He is assisted, however, by lay helpers.

Sabbath School instruction has not only been continued where it was formerly enjoyed; but it has been extended to several unenlightened and neglected neighborhoods. And about one hundred and twenty have been added to the number of learners. There are now seven Sabbath Schools connected with Wheelock. All of these, with the exception of the one at Wheelock, are taught on Saturday as well as on the Sabbath. On the former day, writing and arithmetic are taught. In the seven schools above mentioned, there are from three hundred to four hundred learners. The number who can read and write their own language is constantly and rapidly increasing. If no untoward event shall happen to retard the progress of improvement, the Choctaws as a nation will, at no distant day, become a reading people.

#### *Stockbridge.*

Mr. Byington, under date of July 31, says that

he has visited from house to house less than heretofore, when he had an assistant missionary. The public dispensation of the truth has been blessed to the good of some who have heard it. "Our Sabbath school at this place is prosperous; we have two Bible classes in English, and one in Choctaw. We have four Choctaw teachers, two males and two females." There is also another interesting Sabbath school in a distant neighborhood, in which one of the Choctaw judges, who is also an officer in the church, resides. This individual holds religious meetings upon the Sabbath; a few residing near him have been recently awakened. "There is a growing interest in the subject of education." "The cause of temperance has been well sustained in this part of the nation. I do not remember that I have seen a person intoxicated within the last six or eight months."

#### *Pine Ridge.*

From a letter of Mr. Kingsbury, dated August 5, it appears that God has granted his reviving influences to this station during the past year. "It has been in some important respects a favored year." At the above mentioned date, however, the prospects at most of the preaching places were less encouraging than they had been. One of the most serious hinderances to the spread of the gospel, in all that region, appears to be the want of an adequate supply of preachers.

There was a public exhibition of the new female seminary, July 24, which was quite satisfactory to the examining committee and to a respectable company of spectators. The progress of the pupils seems to have been as good as could have been expected.

#### *Norwalk.*

In respect to the state of religion at this station, Mr. C. C. Copeland—who is laboring there as a teacher—writes, July 1, that it is such as to afford the friends of the Choctaws much encouragement.

The truth is sought with eagerness on every hand. The Oklahanali Saturday and Sabbath school is very prosperous. They have four or five regular teachers, and I have never witnessed such intense anxiety to know and understand the truth at any other place. The change among the Sixtowns' people is like a resurrection from the dead; for there was not probably a more degraded clan among the Choctaws than they were twelve years ago. Now they are foremost in their search after knowledge and truth.

The school at this station has been prosperous. Some of the more advanced pupils have been transferred to Spencer Academy.

*Good Water.*

Mr. Hotchkin who has charge of this station, writes as follows:

The past year has been one of distinguished mercy and goodness to the mission among the Choctaws. God has been pleased to pour out his Holy Spirit; and we can truly say that the streams of mercy have not ceased to flow for more than a year. The missionaries call it "the year of jubilee." Additions to our churches have been made at almost all our quarterly communions. The change in some neighborhoods has been most happy. Among the converts may be found some of the best educated men in the nation; some of them, we hope, will be pillars in the church and examples of every good word and work.

A female academy is in successful operation at this station. Five of the pupils were admitted to the church on the last Sabbath in June. "They have taken part in the female prayer meetings, and their deportment during the term was consistent with their profession."

*Mount Pleasant.*

A school was commenced at this station by Mr. Potter, who acts as teacher and catechist, in February last, under favorable circumstances. The Chief, Colonel Isaac Folsom, twice addressed the parents and their children on the subject of education. Mr. Potter says that the children showed their interest in the school, "by a cheerful and diligent attention to books, which surpassed anything I have ever seen in the States." Several heads of families are eagerly striving to learn their own language; some adults have commenced the study of the English.

From thirty to fifty meet for public worship on the Sabbath. "A number manifest an interest in the subject of religion; they converse willingly and freely in relation to it, and they say that they earnestly desire to become Christians. But there is a great want of the means of grace here. The hallowed influences of the church and its ordinances are not felt. No missionary comes here to present the word of the soul, the necessity of religion, and the claims of the Savior. I have several times spoken to some of the missionaries on the subject; but each has already as much as he can do, and perhaps more than he ought to do." Mr. Potter is fifty-five miles from the nearest of the stations occupied by his brethren.

*Summary.*

The number of members embraced in the several churches is as follows: Wheelock 143;

Stockbridge 66; Pine Ridge 168; Mayhew 37; Chickasaw 127;—total 546. The increase of church members over the number reported last year is 87. The number admitted on profession has been nearly 100.

*Cherokees.*

## GENERAL VIEW OF THE MISSION.

*Churches—Temperance—Schools.*

THERE are five churches under the care of this mission. As the Prudential Committee have not been able, until recently, to obtain a missionary for Dwight, that important station has remained destitute of a stated preacher during the last four years. The missionaries at the other stations have preached there, and administered the ordinances, from time to time, as they were able. The church at Honey Creek is under the care of John Huss, a native preacher; than whom, probably, no preacher in the Cherokee nation gives more promise of usefulness. The following extracts are from a statement recently made by the missionaries:

During the year past, there have been added to our churches, eight members on profession of their faith, and eight by recommendation from other churches; and one backslider has been restored to fellowship. The whole number of members is about two hundred and forty.

Something has been done, the past year, to promote the distribution of the sacred Scriptures among the people. The Cherokee Bible Society and its auxiliaries have collected, we believe, a little more than one hundred and fifty dollars; of which our congregations have contributed more than their full share.

In relation to the cause of temperance also, it may be proper to remark that we scarcely know a member of any of our churches, in good standing, who does not belong to a temperance society. We believe the same to be true of professors of religion in other denominations; and that it is now generally considered among the Cherokee people, that the use of intoxicating drinks, or the traffic in them, is inconsistent with a Christian profession.

Yet we are constrained to say that the members of our churches do not manifest that desire for personal improvement in religion, that zeal for the glory of God, and that anxiety for the conversion of sinners, which we wish. Though but little gross immorality is manifest, calling for the discipline of the church, yet great stupidity and indifference prevail. We

are loudly called upon to wrestle with God for the outpouring of his Holy Spirit, and also for more laborers in this part of his harvest. The continued political troubles of the year past have tended to divert the minds of the people and retard the progress of religion.

In addition to what is said above in relation to temperance, Mr. Worcester, in a letter dated July 23, states that during the past year, as nearly as can be ascertained, about seven hundred persons have joined the Cherokee temperance society, thus pledging themselves to entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. This society now embraces about twenty-three hundred members, about two thousand of whom are Cherokees.

In addition to the schools sustained by the funds of the Cherokees, there are several under the care and instruction of the mission, having, it is supposed, about one hundred and seventy pupils. Sabbath schools have also been taught at the different stations. In one neighborhood, ten or twelve miles from Dwight, a Cherokee, for more than a year, has collected the children and youth on the Sabbath, prayed and sung with them, and given them such instruction as he was able to impart.

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### Ojibwas.

LETTER FROM MR. AYER, JUNE 1, 1844.

#### *New Station at Red Lake.*

THE plan for establishing a new station at Red Lake has been mentioned in previous numbers of the Herald. The following letter of Mr. Ayer announces the actual commencement of missionary operations in that secluded corner of the world.

We arrived here on the 7th of October, having had a tedious journey from La Pointe of seven weeks. We took up our residence in a building of bark and poles, constructed on the plan of Indian bark dwellings. We commenced a log house twenty-two feet by thirty; this we expected to complete by winter. But cold weather setting in three weeks earlier than usual, we were unable to finish it; and, therefore, threw up hastily a small log hut as an addition to our bark dwelling. In this manner we have spent the winter.

Owing to the great expense of transportation, we brought no provisions with us, except what we used by the way. We purchased some corn of the Indians for a part of our bread stuffs. We also

raised about one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes and a good quantity of garden vegetables; but winter coming on earlier than usual, as already stated, about half of our potatoes, and some of our garden vegetables, froze in the ground. Our hopes with regard to obtaining a supply of fish were disappointed in the same way. Soon after the season for taking fish had commenced, the lake froze and put a stop to further operations.

About three weeks after our arrival we commenced a school, composed of children from five or six families near us. We continued it about three weeks, when the Indians left us to go forth to their winter hunt, and also for the purpose of taking buffaloes on the great prairies, three or four days journey to the west of us. It was about the middle of November when they went, most of them were absent all winter. This is an unusual occurrence, however; indeed I was told that nothing like it had happened for the previous fifteen years.

The Indians here live principally on fish and corn. They had an ordinary supply of corn; but owing to the freezing of the lake so early, they took not more than one-sixth the usual number of fish. They wisely stored a part of their corn for their spring use, and sought a scanty subsistence by the chase.

#### *Red River Settlement—Prospect.*

Such was the scarcity of bread stuffs at this new station, that Mr. Ayer made a journey to a settlement on Red River to obtain flour. He stood in need of other facilities for the prosecution of his labors which could not be procured at a nearer point.

The settlement is about four hundred miles from this place by the route which we travelled. Two thirds of the way are across a vast, beautiful prairie, watered by eight or ten small rivers. We saw not more than a dozen human beings during the whole distance. The settlement was commenced by Lord Selkirk, and it was at first composed of colonists from England, Scotland, with a few from Canada. It has now about four thousand inhabitants, principally English, Scotch, Canadians, and half-breeds.

There is a high school at this place, conducted by Mr. McCollum, a gentleman of much intelligence and piety. The Scotch Presbyterians and English Episcopalians meet together for worship; the former having at present no pastor of their own order. There are about forty



Scotch families, residing mostly in one neighborhood. They manifested a lively interest in our welfare, and in the object which we desire to promote among the Indians. We met with them twice for prayer and mutual exhortation. I think our meetings were profitable, as well as pleasant.

The Episcopal clergyman, Mr. Cochran, is a missionary from England, and has been laboring at the settlement about fifteen years. His efforts have been blessed in the conversion of many. He has an interesting school of Indian children and half-breeds. He administered the sacrament, on the Sabbath which we spent there, to about one hundred and twenty communicants.

We were treated with very great kindness and attention by the acting governor, Mr. Finlayson. At our departure, he furnished us with a very abundant supply of provisions for our journey. Having accomplished the object of our visit, we started for home on the 21st of December. We were about twenty days on the way. Our guide left us on the plains, eight

days before we reached home; but God was our guide and brought us safely to the end of our journey. Our path, however, was completely obscured in many places by a deep fall of snow; so that we were lost two or three times.

While the Indians were with us last fall, we assembled a few of them on the Sabbath. Since their return we have held religious services with them, whenever we could gather them together. Like other pagans they are very indifferent to religious instruction, and seldom come to meeting voluntarily, but wait for a special invitation. But I think these Indians, as a class, are less disposed to cavil against religion, and have fewer prejudices against schools, than any other wholly uncivilized band with which I am acquainted.

The highest chief sends two of his sons to the mission school, and the one next in authority sends a daughter. Other leading men are willing to have their children instructed; but the distance at which they live, prevents their availing themselves of the offer of the missionaries.

## Proceedings of other Societies.

### Domestic.

#### AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONS.

##### *Appeal for the Karens.*

The following extracts are from a letter of Messrs. Mason and Bennett, Baptist missionaries at Tavoy. The statements contained in it are of a very cheering character.

Your prayers for the turning of the Karens unto God are on the eve of being accomplished. An era is now opening on the Karens, like nothing so much as the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies. They have been a people scattered and peeled, meted out and trodden down. Even under the English Government, they have been placed in subjection to inferior Birman rulers. But God has sent us a new commissioner to these provinces who, like Cyrus, has let his people go free. He declares that the Karens shall be put on an equality with the Birmans, and he is making such substantial changes, as show that he is in earnest. He is appointing them officers of all grades among themselves; and when he looks out for persons qualified to fill offices, where are they to be found, where are those who can read and write?—is the inquiry. Here they are, and here alone,

among the people of God! "It seems,—says one of the brethren,—like a kind of judgment day in Mergui; for the kingdom and the dominion is literally given to the saints of the Most High." Last year, one of us had to see the Christian females insulted, and public worship disturbed by an impudent, drunken head man and his followers; but "this year, your district—continues the same brother—is placed under a Christian head of the chiefs, with a writer and two peons (constables)." Chetthing, the Karen who accompanied Mr. Wade to America, and whom many of you have seen, is appointed the head of a large district in the province of Maulmain; and other Christians have been appointed to similar charges in Mergui. "We have no idea," to adopt the language of a correspondent, "of getting Christians put into office that they may use their civil authority in making converts to the Christian religion; but to prevent ungodly head-men from using their civil authority to prevent men from becoming Christians. All the aid we ask of government in our work is the equal administration of justice, equal and free tolerance to all religions, or, in other words, that its influence be not thrown into the scale against Christianity and in favor of idolatry, as has been done heretofore."

The commissioner says, "I am determined to bring forward the Karens;" and adds,

addressing the missionary, "You see to their spiritual interests; I will take care of their temporal ones." He asks us, however, for educated men, men that can keep accounts, and men that can survey land; for he intends to survey their country, and bring them into civilized habits; and most gladly would we respond to the call, but we have not such men to give. The best of our people are not half sufficiently educated for the stations to which he has already appointed them, and we have serious apprehensions of a disastrous reaction through their incapacity. The cry from the Karens of every quarter now is, "Teach us, give us school-teachers." Every chief in Mergui, one of the Christians writes, wants a school and school-teacher among his people. Twenty-five men, principally chiefs, have recently signed the total abstinence pledge in Mergui, and promised to abandon all their customs that are inconsistent with Christianity; and the Spirit of the Lord is evidently moving upon the hearts of the people generally. There has been a preparation for it. The work of God has been moving on, in an incipient state, for more than a twelve-month. He has been preparing the hearts of his people for a blessing. True, as he is wont, he is giving it to us in a way that we least expected. The great and strong wind, the earthquake and the fire have passed before us; and now, the still small voice strikes our ears, and we hide our faces in our mantles.

#### Encouragement.

"Say not ye," brethren, "there are yet four months and then cometh the harvest. Behold, I say unto you, lift up your eyes, and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest." From the north one brother writes: "God is about to accomplish great things for his own name's sake. Let us learn to expect great things of

the Lord, and he will be sure to cause it to be to us according to our faith." From the south another writes, "We have a fine time for preaching here now, and I trust good is being done. Numbers have professedly resolved to become Christians. I have had an opportunity of preaching the gospel to more influential men since my return to this place, than I ordinarily could have had by travelling the whole season; and that not only once or twice, for a few minutes or hours, but almost every day to the same individuals, at least in some cases. This, you know, is just what we were talking about, as being essential, while I was in Tavoy. Little did I then think that the scene would be so soon realized. To God be all the praise! We have reason to hope and believe that bright days are coming for the Karens. One man said to me this morning, "I have among my children and relatives fifteen houses, and I am going home to tell them they must all learn to read, and become Jesus Christ's disciples." This man has been a daily attendant at my house, and appears well. I have known him ever since I have been in this region, and have known him to be one of the strongest Boodhists on all the Tennasserim. This is only one case out of several who are daily attendants at my house." Another writes: "The Tennasserim Karens, of both tribes, may now be considered as a part of Immanuel's land. Nearly all the head men alluded to by Mr. Wade gave some evidence of conversion, some of them decided evidence of having passed from death to life; also many of the people who came with the Saukai's. A light has dawned upon that dark stream so bright that it dazzles our eyes. It is not on account of our goodness, but all for the sake of Him who bled on Calvary, that God is turning and overturning, that He whose right it is to reign, may reign."

### Miscellanies.

#### A NEW WORK RELATING TO MISSIONS.

*The Door of the Word a Missionary.* Boston: Crocker & Brewster. 1844. pp. 200.

The anonymous author of this volume accounts for its preparation by saying, that he once hoped to spend his life as a foreign missionary, but was not permitted to realize his anticipations. "Subsequently it pleased the Lord to put him out of his stewardship as pastor of a beloved people; still the fire would burn upon the altar once consecrated to the work of teaching and spreading the gospel. And as the author could not speak with his tongue, he felt inclined to put his musings on paper, the better to give shape and succession to thoughts which would rise in his mind. When

this had been done, he presumed to put them in a little book, that they might also pass before the minds of some others."

The topics discussed in this volume have evidently been the subject of considerable reflection; and whatever benefit others may receive from these "musings," the author himself must have derived much pleasure and profit from them. The volume opens with the position that the gospel is a *missionary dispensation*. The duty of engaging in missions is next argued from the union of Christians to the Savior. The last command of Christ—its nature, extent, and authority—is then examined at considerable length. The four succeeding chapters are on Constancy in Benevolence, Systematic Beneficence, and the Tythe-

Offering. The subject of "laying up for children" is next considered, and the writer, with certain qualifications, takes ground in opposition to the opinions which are commonly held at the present day. The last three chapters are on the Doer of the Word in Poverty, the Divine Promises as viewed by the Doer of the Word, the Doer of the Word finishing his Course. The discussion of the foregoing topics, especially in the temper which characterizes every page of this production, cannot fail to exert a very salutary influence. Were the views entertained by the author to become extensively prevalent, the missionary enterprise would receive a powerful impulse. The style and spirit of the writer may be inferred from the following extract:

Systematic beneficence secures a healthful vigor to the entire energies of the man. This benevolence, discharging the functions of a prime moving principle, gives tone to decision and elasticity to action. Whoever acts on this plan has an element of man's original nature stirring within him; nay, something like God himself, renovating the enervated powers of his fallen condition; and increased efficiency must be the result. When our plans involve a system of practical charity, they have a life preserver attached to them, and can more effectually buffet the surges of adverse circumstances;—a kind of insurance policy, not to defend from the divinely commissioned elements, and yet to secure from losses in bad enter-

prises. For he who labors to honor the Lord with his substance will not, knowingly, embark in unlawful pursuits. The young man who launches upon the stormy sea of life, with fixed determination to "lay in store" for charitable purposes, as the Lord shall prosper him, secures a conscience which will be more quick and sensible to direct him clear of the reefs and breakers against which avarice and ambition so often dash and split. Labor, prosecuted with such ends in view, secures a health-giving influence to all our employments; no morbid infection from our daily toil to vitiate our moral feelings, nor goading conscience turning our successes into tormenters. Devotion to the object will diminish the rigor of effort. Our religion, being practical, will even facilitate the labor of our hands. And this is a thought which should be dwelt upon with some particularity. Piety loses all its loveliness, if not its whole value, when it fails to shed a daily influence on the conduct. Religion used as an outer garment, or kept as a Sabbath day apparel, is surely not the religion which makes the possessor more lovely under every phase of condition. While a piety which daily breathes good will to men and sustains an unabated flow of beneficent action, keeps all the avenues of the heart open. The man of true Christian benevolence has an object worthy the soul he possesses; and how can he be otherwise than alive to think, to feel, and act, on all subjects involving religious duty? With him love will not be a jewel, kept in the casket, to be exhibited occasionally for display. No! it is the elastic main-spring of the soul, ever pressing outward to keep the active powers in exercise, and directed to the grand object of its being.

## American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

### Recent Intelligence.

**AHMEDNUGGUR.**—Mr. Burgess, in a letter dated July 15, says, "One individual was baptized last Sabbath, and there are a few other inquirers and candidates for baptism."

**MADRAS.**—Mr. Winslow, under date of July 11, writes as follows:

There seems to be but little change of a general and marked character among this people; but the diffusion of light in various ways, particularly by the press and by schools, has very evidently prepared them for change. There are several vernacular newspapers at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, conducted by Hindoos and other natives, which frequently attack the more absurd customs of the people—such as swinging on hooks, going on long pilgrimages, &c.—with much success. On many other points truth is elicited. There are also vernacular newspapers conducted on Christian principles, which are doing much good;—the *Morning Star* at Jaffna, the *Dnyanodaya* at Ahmednuggur, and the *Aurora* at Madras; also one at Maulmain and another at Vizagapatam. We find the *Aurora* a very useful means of sending out light and truth. What is principally needed is the life-giving Spirit.

Mr. Winslow writes again, July 20:

The change in almost all parts of the country, within twenty years, and especially in regard to the number of the truly pious of both sexes in the army and in the civil service, has been almost

incredible. For this we have reason to thank God and take courage. This has made the situation of missionaries much more comfortable than it once was; for it gives them efficient protection almost everywhere.

At our last quarterly communion we received two members into the church; two other candidates we thought it best to defer.

**MADURA.**—This mission has been called to encounter another severe trial. The health of Mr. Crane has become so much impaired that his physicians advise him to return to the United States without delay. The mission say, "You have been informed that Mr. Crane was appointed to perform the many and arduous duties of Mr. Dwight. These duties, together with watchings and fatigue during the days of sickness, brought upon him a disease which we, for many successive weeks, expected would result in his following our beloved brother to the grave. But the Lord has spared him, not to labor as he once did, but to follow in the pathway which God in his providence has pointed out, and to wait the effects of another climate on his health. His disease is an affection of the heart, which can neither be cured here, nor give promise of his living for a year, or even a shorter period. Such being the case, we gave our willing assent to his return to America."

**CHOCTAWS.**—Mr. C. C. Copeland, in a letter from Norwalk, dated August 16, writes as follows:

The people in this vicinity are embracing the truth, so far as they understand it. On the 10th and 11th instant we held a two days' meeting, during which we celebrated the death of our divine Redeemer. Fourteen were added to the church, making twenty-eight who have joined in less than three months.

To-day we have had a temperance celebration. Speeches were made on the subjects of temperance, industry, education, and religion. A dinner was prepared for all who were present, whether white, red, or black. Some five or six hundred attended the meeting; sixty-seven were added to the total abstinence pledge.

**CHEROKEES.**—Doct. Butler, writing from Fairfield, September 2, says, "Two persons were added to this church a week since by profession, and one by letter. Some eight or ten more are either entertaining hopes or inquiring."

**OJIBWAS.**—Mr. Sproat, who is stationed as a teacher at La Pointe, says, under date of August 22, "The last fortnight has been a time of bustle and excitement, it being the season of the annual Indian payment. Messrs. Stuart and Hulbert are here, and express great satisfaction in view of the gradual improvement of the Indians, which, they say, is plainly perceptible from year to year."

## DONATIONS,

### RECEIVED IN SEPTEMBER.

|                                                                                                                                               |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Board of Foreign Missions in Ref. Dutch Ch.</i>                                                                                            |              |
| W. R. Thompson, New York, Tr. (of wh. fr. Schenectady, K. R. V. A. 10.)                                                                       | 339 00       |
| <i>Addison Co. Ft. Aux. So. A. Wilcox, Tr.</i>                                                                                                |              |
| Bristol, Rev. Mr. Brown.                                                                                                                      | 1 00         |
| <i>Barnstable Co. Ms. Aux. So. W. Crocker, Tr.</i>                                                                                            |              |
| Provincetown, 1st cong. so.                                                                                                                   | 4 15         |
| West Barnstable, Ch. and so. 25; m. c. 15;                                                                                                    | 40 00—44 15  |
| <i>Berkshire Co. Ms. Aux. So. T. Green, Tr.</i>                                                                                               |              |
| Canaan Four Corners, N. Y. Cong. so. 11; L. F. G. 3;                                                                                          | 14 00        |
| New Marlboro', N. par. 30; S. par. 15;                                                                                                        | 45 00        |
| Williamstown, Cong. ch. and so. 25, 85; a widow's mite, 5;                                                                                    | 30 85—89 85  |
| <i>Boston, Ms. By S. A. Danforth, Agent, (of wh. fr. a friend, by T. F. 100; L. Crosby, 40; Old South s. s. for Thomas Foss, Ceylon, 20.)</i> | 258 20       |
| <i>Brookfield Assn. Ms. A. Newell, Tr.</i>                                                                                                    |              |
| Southbridge, Mr. & Mrs. Carpenter, for William Lyman, Ceylon,                                                                                 | 20 00        |
| W. Brookfield, m. c.                                                                                                                          | 10 00—30 00  |
| <i>Buffalo &amp; Vic. N. Y. J. Crocker, Agent.</i>                                                                                            |              |
| Alden, Pres. ch. coll. and m. c.                                                                                                              | 8 42         |
| Buffalo, 1st pres. ch. Miss M. Cotton, 10; Miss J. Brush, for James Fitch Cogswell, Ceylon, (prev. ack. 5.)                                   | 15 00        |
| Fredonia, 1st pres. ch. s. s. juv. miss. asso. wh. and prev. dona. const. Mr. Reddington an H. M.                                             | 9 00         |
|                                                                                                                                               | 32 42        |
| Ded. dis.                                                                                                                                     | 8—32 34      |
| <i>Caledonia Co. Ft. Conf. of Chs. E. Jewett, Tr.</i>                                                                                         |              |
| Burke, m. c.                                                                                                                                  | 5 00         |
| Peascham, J. W. CHANDLER, wh. cons. him an H. M.                                                                                              | 100 00       |
| St. Johnsbury, 2d cong. so. m. c.                                                                                                             | 74 29        |
| Waterford, Ch. and so.                                                                                                                        | 14 00—193 29 |

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| <i>Charleston &amp; Vic. S. C. Aux. So. R. L. Stewart, Tr.</i>                                                                                                         |               |
| Charleston, J. Adger,                                                                                                                                                  | 50 00         |
| <i>Chautauque Co. N. Y. Aux. So. J. H. Taylor, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                 |               |
| Sherman, Cong. ch. m. c.                                                                                                                                               | 5 00          |
| <i>Cheshire Co. N. H. Aux. So. S. A. Gerould, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                  |               |
| Fitzwilliam, Gent. to const. Rev. HORACE HERRICK an H. M.                                                                                                              | 50 00         |
| Keene, W. Lamson, 30; A. Kingsbury, 10;                                                                                                                                | 40 00         |
| Winchester, Ch. and cong. 50; H. Kingman, 50; to const. HENRY KINGMAN an H. M.                                                                                         | 100 00—190 00 |
| <i>Chittenden Co. Ft. Aux. So. W. I. Seymour, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                  |               |
| Burlington, S. Hickok, 25; m. c. 1, 50; indiv. 50c.                                                                                                                    | 27 00         |
| Williston, Gent. 31, 80; la. 12, 20; m. c. 2;                                                                                                                          | 46 00—73 00   |
| <i>Cumberland Co. Ms. Aux. So. D. Evans, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                       |               |
| Auburn, Cong. ch. m. c.                                                                                                                                                | 7 75          |
| Baldwin, Two ladies, by S. S. R.                                                                                                                                       | 8 00          |
| Harrison, Cong. so.                                                                                                                                                    | 6 25          |
| N. Yarmouth, 1st par. la. for G. B. Cressy, Ceylon,                                                                                                                    | 16 00         |
| Poland, m. c.                                                                                                                                                          | 7 63—45 63    |
| <i>Essex Co. North, Ms. Aux. So. J. Caldwell, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                  |               |
| Newbury, Belleville, m. c.                                                                                                                                             | 13 00         |
| Newburyport, United m. c.                                                                                                                                              | 29 38         |
| West Amesbury, Rev. H. B. Smith,                                                                                                                                       | 1 00—42 38    |
| <i>Essex Co. South, Ms. Aux. So. C. M. Richardson, Tr.</i>                                                                                                             |               |
| Middleton, m. c.                                                                                                                                                       | 15 00         |
| Salem, S. so. m. c. 11, 37; Crombie-st. ch. 13, 07;                                                                                                                    | 24 44—39 44   |
| <i>Fairfield Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. S. Sterling, Tr.</i>                                                                                                               |               |
| Stamford, Two chil. av. of self-denial,                                                                                                                                | 1 00          |
| <i>Franklin Co. Ms. Aux. So. L. Stone, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                         |               |
| Charlмонт, La.                                                                                                                                                         | 14 88         |
| Conway, Gent. wh. and prov. dona. const. JOHN CLARK and ASA HOWLAND H. M. 75; m. c. 34; av. of "firstling of a flock," for ed. in Asia, 4; J. S. for do. 1; a lady, 1; | 115 00        |
| Heath, Gent. and la.                                                                                                                                                   | 24 00         |
| Leverett, Cong. so.                                                                                                                                                    | 5 00          |
| Shelburne, Gent. 76, 06; la. 66, 60; 142 66—301 54                                                                                                                     |               |
| <i>Geneva &amp; Vic. N. Y. C. A. Cook, Agent.</i>                                                                                                                      |               |
| Candor, Pres. ch.                                                                                                                                                      | 22 08         |
| Clyde, Pres. ch. to const. Rev. S. I. M. BEEBE an H. M.                                                                                                                | 50 00         |
| East Bloomfield, 1st cong. ch.                                                                                                                                         | 50 00         |
| Geneva, Pres. ch. H. H. Seelye, 500;                                                                                                                                   | 525 00        |
| C. A. Cook, 25;                                                                                                                                                        | 13 00         |
| Guilford, Pres. ch.                                                                                                                                                    | 23 03         |
| Kushville, Cong. ch.                                                                                                                                                   | 9 00—635 11   |
| Skaneateles, Pres. ch.                                                                                                                                                 |               |
| <i>Grafton Co. N. H. Aux. So. W. Green, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                        |               |
| Bethlehem, m. c.                                                                                                                                                       | 11 04         |
| Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Morton,                                                                                                                                          | 10 00         |
| Campton, m. c.                                                                                                                                                         | 5 61          |
| E. Hanover, m. c.                                                                                                                                                      | 25 00         |
| Franconia, m. c.                                                                                                                                                       | 8 50          |
| Lyme, Cong. so. 100; T. L. Gilbert, 10; fem. benev. so. 8;                                                                                                             | 118 00—178 15 |
| <i>Greene Co. N. Y. Aux. So. Rev. Dr. Porter, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                  |               |
| Catakill, Pres. ch.                                                                                                                                                    | 26 54         |
| Durham, D. Coe, to const. MARY I. CLARK of Plainfield, Ms. an H. M. 100 00—126 54                                                                                      |               |
| <i>Hampden Co. Ms. Aux. So. C. Merriam, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                        |               |
| Agawam, Ch. and so. to const. Rev. Rev. RALPH PERRY an H. M.                                                                                                           | 50 00         |
| Cabotville, Gent. 27, 28; la. 33, 72;                                                                                                                                  | 88 00         |
| m. c. 16; a friend, 5; do. 6;                                                                                                                                          | 41 23         |
| Chicopee, Coll. 34, 75; m. c. 6, 58;                                                                                                                                   | 130 00        |
| Chicopee Falls, Coll.                                                                                                                                                  | 27 16         |
| Feeding Hills, Ch. and so.                                                                                                                                             | 34 04         |
| Ireland, Coll. 9, 04; E. Smith, 25;                                                                                                                                    | 63 43         |
| Longmeadow, Gent. 49, 50; la. 30, 18; S. C. B. 3, 75;                                                                                                                  | 98 97         |
| Ludlow, Gent. 15, 05; la. 59, 84; m. c. 28, 97; a lady, 5; wh. const. Rev. J. W. TUCK an H. M.                                                                         | 108 86        |
| Manson, Gent. 50; Centre m. c. 19, 79;                                                                                                                                 | 69 79         |
| Montgomery, A friend,                                                                                                                                                  | 5 00          |
| Springfield, 1st cong. so. m. c. 181, 93; South so. coll. 125; m. c. 50;                                                                                               | 373 30        |
| union m. c. 16, 37;                                                                                                                                                    | 30 75         |
| Tolland, Ch. and so.                                                                                                                                                   | 29 20         |
| Westfield, m. c. 24, 30; a friend, 5;                                                                                                                                  | 37 16         |
| West Granville, coll.                                                                                                                                                  |               |
| West Springfield, Coll. wh. const.                                                                                                                                     |               |



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| AARON DAY DR H. M. 151.93; m. c. 39.47; WELLS SOUTHWORTH, wh. const. him an H. M. 100; Wilbraham, N. so. coll. 32; a friend, 25; S. so. coll. 30.90; 87 90-1,466 62 | Hammond-st. cong. ch. 32.63; a. s. for sem. at Bebek, 1.01; 73 64                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Hampshire Co. Ms. Aux. So. J. D. Whitney, Tr. 73 50                                                                                                                 | Brewer, B. F. C. 1 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Amherst, N. ch. 73 50                                                                                                                                               | Monson, m. c. 12 25                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Belchertown, J. Walker, 20; juv. so. 1; 21 00                                                                                                                       | Whitneyville, A friend, 1 00-87 89                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Easthampton, S. Williston, 491 54                                                                                                                                   | Pilgrim Aux. So. Ms. N. Marshfield, A friend, 35                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Northampton, W. H. Stoddard, for Choc. hymn book, 5 00-521 04                                                                                                       | Rockingham Co. N. H. Conf. of Chs. S. H. Piper, Tr. Exeter, 1st and 3d chs. m. c. 79 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Hartford Co. Ct. Aux. So. H. A. Perkins, Tr. Canton, m. c. 15 05                                                                                                    | Hampton, Cong. ch. and so. 25 57-104 57                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| East Windsor, 2d so. coll. 28.09; a. s. 8.05; 36 14                                                                                                                 | Rutland Co. Vt. Aux. So. W. Page, Tr. Brandon, Ann. coll. 55.10; m. c. 25, 70; D. M. J. 50c. 81 30                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Hartford, 1st so. 6.69; West so. m. c. 8.80; 15 49                                                                                                                  | Castleton, m. c. 27 58                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Simsbury, Coll. 31 44                                                                                                                                               | East Rutland, m. c. 34 28                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Suffield, 1st cong. so. la. 44.45; a. s. for Sandw. Isl. miss. 2.37; 46 83-144 94                                                                                   | Pawlet, A friend, 10 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Hartford Co. South, Ct. Aux. So. H. S. Ward, Tr. A mechanic, 100 00                                                                                                 | West Rutland, Cong. ch. 37 00-170 16                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Hillsboro' Co. N. H. Aux. So. J. A. Wheat, Tr. Pelham, J. Tyler, to const. Mrs. Esther C. Bidwell of Alleghany, Pa. an H. M. 100 00                                 | Somerset Co. Ms. Aux. So. C. Selden, Tr. Norridgewock, 1st par. 20 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Kennebec Co. Ms. Conf. of Chs. B. Nason, Tr. Hallowell, Cong. ch. and so. 71 00                                                                                     | Strofford Co. N. H. Aux. So. E. J. Lane, Tr. Gilmanton, 1st ch. 3; Rev. J. Lane, 10; Mrs. S. T. Hale, 3; 16 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Waterville, Cong. ch. m. c. 50 00-121 00                                                                                                                            | Sullivan Co. N. H. Aux. So. Croydon, Cong. ch. and so. 25 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Lincoln Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. E. Seabury, Tr. North Edgcomb, m. c. 5 00                                                                                             | Newport, DAVID B. CHAPIN, wh. const. him an H. M. 100 00-125 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Litchfield Co. Ct. Aux. So. C. L. Webb, Tr. Kent, 42 32                                                                                                             | Taunton & Vic. Ms. Aux. So. Mansfield, m. c. 10 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Lowell & Vic. Ms. W. Davidson, Tr. Lowell, John-st. ch. for Choc. hymn book, 96 00                                                                                  | Tolland Co. Ct. Aux. So. J. R. Flynt, Tr. N. Coventry, Gent. 4.92; la. 5.85; 10 77                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Norwich Co. N. H. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, Tr. Boscawen, Rev. Mr. Buxton & Mary Clark, 20 00                                                                           | Tolland, m. c. 6 81                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Plainfield, West cong. so. 16 42                                                                                                                                    | Vernon, 2d so. gent. 194 00-211 58                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Tamworth, Cong. ch. and so. 96 00-62 42                                                                                                                             | Washington Co. Vt. Aux. So. J. W. Howes, Tr. Barre, La. 4 46                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Middlesex South, Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. E. Day, Tr. Framingham, A fem. friend, 50 00                                                                             | Berlin, Rev. J. Hobart, 5 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Hopkinton, La. miss. so. prev. ack. 50; wh. const. Rev. David Lono of Milford, an H. M. Natick, Juv. so. for Erasmus D. Moore, Ceylon, 20 00-70 00                  | Waitsfield, Cong. ch. and so. 47 12-56 58                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Monroe Co. & Vic. N. Y. E. Ely, Agent. Rochester, Fem. miss. prayer meeting, 10 00                                                                                  | Western Reserve, O. Aux. So. Rev. H. Con, Agent. Austinburg, 3; Geneva, 6.10; Ashtabula, 35; Tallmadge, 8.45; C. Sackett, 10; A. C. Wright, 10; Akron, 16; Cuyahoga Falls, 7.31; Hudson, 11.25; S. Tracy, 10; Wes. res. col. Rev. C. Pitkin, 10; Twinsburg, 4; Nelson, 5.85; D. Everett, 10; Aurora, 1; 60; Rev. J. Seward, 3; Windham, 15; Rev. J. Hough and Mrs. H. 10; J. A. 10; Edinburg, 3; Charlestown, 5.25; Streetsboro', 3; Solon, 3.50; Unionville, 4.75; Burton, 11.03; Chatham, La. 8.25; Hinckley, 1; Lyme, 7; J. Stebbins, 10; Ded. c. note, 1; 241 34 |
| New Haven City, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Tr. New Haven, Church-st. ch. m. c. 6.31; 3d ch. do. 8.41; union do. 43.58; 58 30                                        | Windham Co. Vt. Aux. So. A. E. Dwinell, Tr. Brattleboro' East, m. c. 16 51                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Tr. Branford, Gent. 90 37                                                                                            | Grafton, By D. Wright, 10 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Clinton, Young la. sew. cir. 17 20                                                                                                                                  | Halifax, m. c. 20 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Madison, m. c. 28 13-65 70                                                                                                                                          | Putney, m. c. 7; I. Grout, 10; 17 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| New Haven Co. West, Ct. Aux. So. A. Townsend, Jr. Tr. West Haven, A friend, 1 00                                                                                    | Saxton's River, Coll. 8 50-72 01                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| New London & Vic. Ct. Aux. So. C. Chew, Tr. Colchester, Rev. D. G. Sprague, 10 00                                                                                   | Windham Co. North, Ct. Aux. So. G. Danielson, Tr. South Woodstock, m. c. 13 09                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Stonington, 1st cong. ch. m. c. 8; 3d do. m. c. and com. 16; Miss M. Wheeler, for Choc. hymn book, 15; 39 00-49 00                                                  | Worcester Co. Ms. Central Aux. So. A. D. Foster, Tr. Worcester, DANIEL WALDO, wh. const. him an H. M. 1,000; Miss ELIZABETH WALDO, wh. const. her an H. M. 500; Miss SARAH WALDO, wh. const. her an H. M. 500; Mrs. ELIZABETH SALISBURY, wh. const. her an H. M. 1,000; S. M. Burnside, 25; 3,025 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| New York City and Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr. 145 28                                                                                                        | York Co. Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. W. Cressy, Tr. Sanford, J. Frost, 2d, 5 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr. Dover, m. c. 6 48                                                                                                     | Total from the above sources, \$10,230 44                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Roxbury, Eliot ch. and so. m. c. 27 80-34 28                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Norwich & Vic. Ct. Aux. So. J. Otis, Tr. Greenville, (of wh. for Choc. hymn book, 7; 64 61                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Norwich, Mrs. Perkins, for do. 1 00                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Preston, Long so. ch. for do. 9 00-74 61                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Orange Co. Vt. Aux. So. H. Hale, Tr. Bradford, Gent. 43.12; la. 15; m. c. 15; 73 12                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Chelsea, Cong. ch. 50 00                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Williamstown, Cong. ch. and so. 26; A. Smith, 10; 36 00-159 12                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Orleans Co. Vt. Conf. of Chs. T. Jameson, Tr. Barton, A. Pierce, 4 00                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Craftsbury, Fem. so. 22; a fem. friend, 2; indiv. 2.25; m. c. 2; 28 25-32 25                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Palestine Miss. So. Ms. E. Alden, Tr. Abington, S. par. E. Whitman, 40 00                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| N. Middleboro', Gent. and la. 16 37-56 37                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Penobscot Co. Ms. Aux. So. E. F. Duren, Tr. Bangor, 1st par. a. s. (of wh. for Joseph Garland, Ceylon, 30) 40;                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | for sem. at Bebek, 1.01; 73 64                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Brewer, B. F. C. 1 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Monson, m. c. 12 25                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Whitneyville, A friend, 1 00-87 89                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Pilgrim Aux. So. Ms. N. Marshfield, A friend, 35                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Rockingham Co. N. H. Conf. of Chs. S. H. Piper, Tr. Exeter, 1st and 3d chs. m. c. 79 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Hampton, Cong. ch. and so. 25 57-104 57                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Rutland Co. Vt. Aux. So. W. Page, Tr. Brandon, Ann. coll. 55.10; m. c. 25, 70; D. M. J. 50c. 81 30                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Castleton, m. c. 27 58                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | East Rutland, m. c. 34 28                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Pawlet, A friend, 10 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | West Rutland, Cong. ch. 37 00-170 16                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Somerset Co. Ms. Aux. So. C. Selden, Tr. Norridgewock, 1st par. 20 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Strofford Co. N. H. Aux. So. E. J. Lane, Tr. Gilmanton, 1st ch. 3; Rev. J. Lane, 10; Mrs. S. T. Hale, 3; 16 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Sullivan Co. N. H. Aux. So. Croydon, Cong. ch. and so. 25 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Newport, DAVID B. CHAPIN, wh. const. him an H. M. 100 00-125 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Taunton & Vic. Ms. Aux. So. Mansfield, m. c. 10 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Tolland Co. Ct. Aux. So. J. R. Flynt, Tr. N. Coventry, Gent. 4.92; la. 5.85; 10 77                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Tolland, m. c. 6 81                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Vernon, 2d so. gent. 194 00-211 58                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Washington Co. Vt. Aux. So. J. W. Howes, Tr. Barre, La. 4 46                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Berlin, Rev. J. Hobart, 5 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Waitsfield, Cong. ch. and so. 47 12-56 58                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Western Reserve, O. Aux. So. Rev. H. Con, Agent. Austinburg, 3; Geneva, 6.10; Ashtabula, 35; Tallmadge, 8.45; C. Sackett, 10; A. C. Wright, 10; Akron, 16; Cuyahoga Falls, 7.31; Hudson, 11.25; S. Tracy, 10; Wes. res. col. Rev. C. Pitkin, 10; Twinsburg, 4; Nelson, 5.85; D. Everett, 10; Aurora, 1; 60; Rev. J. Seward, 3; Windham, 15; Rev. J. Hough and Mrs. H. 10; J. A. 10; Edinburg, 3; Charlestown, 5.25; Streetsboro', 3; Solon, 3.50; Unionville, 4.75; Burton, 11.03; Chatham, La. 8.25; Hinckley, 1; Lyme, 7; J. Stebbins, 10; Ded. c. note, 1; 241 34 |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Windham Co. Vt. Aux. So. A. E. Dwinell, Tr. Brattleboro' East, m. c. 16 51                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Grafton, By D. Wright, 10 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Halifax, m. c. 20 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Putney, m. c. 7; I. Grout, 10; 17 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Saxton's River, Coll. 8 50-72 01                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Windham Co. North, Ct. Aux. So. G. Danielson, Tr. South Woodstock, m. c. 13 09                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | Worcester Co. Ms. Central Aux. So. A. D. Foster, Tr. Worcester, DANIEL WALDO, wh. const. him an H. M. 1,000; Miss ELIZABETH WALDO, wh. const. her an H. M. 500; Miss SARAH WALDO, wh. const. her an H. M. 500; Mrs. ELIZABETH SALISBURY, wh. const. her an H. M. 1,000; S. M. Burnside, 25; 3,025 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                                                                     | York Co. Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. W. Cressy, Tr. Sanford, J. Frost, 2d, 5 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

## VARIOUS COLLECTIONS AND DONATIONS.

|                                                                                                          |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| A friend, for Mary Otis, Ceylon, 100; do. 1; 101 00                                                      |  |
| Amsterdam Village, N. Y. Pres. ch. s. s. for Chandler Bartlett, Ceylon, 5 00                             |  |
| Andover, Ms. Chapel cong. 18.25; Rev. Dr. Edwards, 30; 48 25                                             |  |
| Appomattox, Va. Ch. m. c. 8 30                                                                           |  |
| Ararat, Pa. Ch. 4 00                                                                                     |  |
| Athens, Pa. Pres. ch. m. c. 11 00                                                                        |  |
| Babylon, N. Y. Pres. ch. coll. and m. c. 34 32                                                           |  |
| Baltimore, Md. 5th pres. ch. and s. s. (of wh. for two boys at Ceylon, 40; 141 00                        |  |
| Belfast, Ms. 1st cong. so. 46 00                                                                         |  |
| Bennington, Vt. G. Lyman, wh. and prev. dona. const. Rev. THOMAS WRIGHT of Wolcott, N. Y. an H. M. 25 00 |  |
| Bethlehem, N. Y. Pres. ch. 30; J. Clemence, 10; 40 00                                                    |  |

Bluehill, Me. Rev. J. Fisher, 1 00  
 Brecksville, O. A. Adams, to const. Rev. 50 00  
 SAMUEL BISSON of Twinsburg, an H. M.  
 Bryan Co. Ga. A friend, to cons. Rev. JAMES 50 00  
 L. ECKARD of Savannah, an H. M.  
 Bucksport, Me. Cong. so. m. c. 50 00  
 Burlington, Iowa, do. 8 00  
 Cairo, N. Y. Mrs. N. Prout, 5 00  
 Canandaigua, N. Y. W. Hubbell, wh. and  
 prev. dona. const. WALTER J. HUBBELL an  
 H. M.  
 Carlisle, Me. m. c.  
 Champion, N. Y. Fem. char. so.  
 Chelsea, Ms. Winnisimmet ch. m. c.  
 Chicago, Ill. 1st pres. ch. 54.97; ded. dis. 80c.  
 Colchester, N. Y. Pres. ch. m. c. 11.36; a  
 friend, 10;  
 Dandaff, Pa. Pres. ch. m. c.  
 Dundas, Ill. Cong. ch.  
 East Bennington, Vt. 2d cong. ch.  
 East Cambridge, Ms. m. c.  
 Flag Creek, Ill. Cong. ch.  
 Fulton Co. N. Y. A friend,  
 Gainesville, Ala. Pres. ch. to const. Rev. J.  
 L. KIRKPATRICK an H. M. 200 00  
 Gettysburg, Pa. Pres. ch. m. c.  
 Hartford, Pa. Cong. ch.  
 Hartford, N. Y. Rev. J. B. Shaw,  
 Ithaca, N. Y. Capt. Johnson, 2, a child, 6c.  
 Jamaica, N. Y. Pres. ch. m. c.  
 Jefferson, N. Y. 1st pres. ch.  
 Keosauqua, N. Y. Chil. of mater. asso. for  
 Abraham Brinkerhoff, Ceylon,  
 Kingsboro', N. Y. Dr. Yale's so. 49.04; A.  
 Judson, 30;  
 La Roy, N. Y. Pres. so. 58; av. of beads, 3.25;  
 Lexington, N. Y. Pres. ch. m. c.  
 Lisbon, Ill. Indep. cong. ch.  
 Lowell, Ill. La. benev. so. 5.10; Miss L. Cook,  
 for Edward P. Elliott, Ceylon, 5;  
 Macon, Ga. H. Mead,  
 Mantua, N. Y. Pres. ch. coll. 65; m. c. 35;  
 Milford, Pa. Rev. W. Belden, for William  
 Nagie Belden, Ceylon,  
 Miller's Place, N. Y. m. c.  
 Moravia, N. Y. Cong. ch. m. c.  
 Mt. Hope, Ala. W. K. Moore,  
 Newburgh, N. Y. Unknown, by S. Tenney,  
 New Lisbon, N. Y. Rev. A. D. Hollister, 10;  
 m. c. 50c.  
 Newport, R. I. A friend,  
 New Rochelle, N. Y. Madras fem. asso. for  
 sch. in Madras,  
 Northern Liberties, Pa. 1st pres. ch.  
 North Granville, N. Y. m. c. and special effort,  
 Northville, N. Y. Cong. ch.  
 Pembroke, N. Y. Pres. ch.  
 Philadelphia, Pa. Fem. union miss. mite so.  
 40.75; Rev. Dr. Ludlow, 5; a lady, 10; S.  
 H. Perkins, 7.50;  
 Pontiac, Mich. 1st pres. ch. la. benev. so.  
 Prospect, Me. 1st ch. m. c.  
 Providence, R. I. Richmond-st. ch. and cong.  
 wh. const. ROYAL CHAPIN and JOSEPH  
 CARPENTER, H. M. 500; B. Dyer, to const.  
 JOHN D. POTTER of Brooklyn, Ct. an H. M.  
 100;  
 Rockford, Ill. Cong. ch.  
 Rootstown, O. G. Case,  
 Savannah, Ga. J. Stoddard, for Choc. hymn  
 book,  
 Scienceville, N. Y. Pres. ch. m. c.  
 Southport, W. T. Cong. ch.  
 South Woburn, Ms. T. S. Williams, for Choc.  
 hymn book, 5; inf. s. s. for do. 1.30;  
 Staten Island, N. Y. s. s.  
 St. Catharines, C. W. Pres. ch. and so. wh.  
 and prev. dona. cons. Rev. JOHN W. BAYNES  
 an H. M.  
 Succaranna, N. J. Pres. ch. m. c.  
 Syracuse, N. Y. Mrs. P. E. C.  
 Troy, N. Y. Mrs. M. C. Edwards and Miss  
 A. J. Champion, for George Champion,  
 Ceylon,  
 Truxton, N. Y. S. Hutchinson,  
 Upper Aquebogue, N. Y. Cong. ch. m. c.  
 Walton, N. Y. Columbia so. fem. benev. so.  
 Washington, D. C. 2d pres. ch. miss. so.  
 West Bloomfield, N. J. Pres. ch.  
 Western, N. Y. Miss S. W. Brayton,

West Newton, Ms. B. Eddy, 5 00  
 Williamsburgh, N. Y. 1st pres. ch. 13; m. c.  
 20;  
 Wilmington, Del. Hanover-st. pres. ch. m. c. 10 00

\$13,048 15

## LEGACIES.

Cornwall, Ct. Rev. Herman Daggett, by J.  
 Miles, Ex'r. (prev. rec'd 2,161 88;) 146 00  
 Fairfield, Ct. Mrs. Sarah Ann Burr, by H.  
 M. Smith, 200 00  
 Hardwick, Vt. Elnathan Strong, by J. Shedd,  
 Adm'r. 537 50  
 Hartford, Ct. W. par. Mrs. Hannah Gridley,  
 by S. Terry, 100; int. 23.39; (prev. rec'd  
 822.67;) 123 39  
 Holden, Ms. Jonathan Flagg, by S. Flagg,  
 Ex'r. 200; dis. 7; 193 00  
 Hollis, N. H. Ralph W. Jewett, by C. P.  
 Farley and L. Jewett, Ex'rs. (prev. rec'd  
 150;) 150 00  
 Mason, N. H. Miss H. Lawrence, by T.  
 Wheeler, Ex'r. for ed. and sup. of Hepi-  
 dah Lawrence, Ceylon, 150 00  
 Middletown, Ct. William Plumb, by W.  
 Southmayd, Jr. Adm'r. (prev. rec'd 680.63;) 65 66  
 Montreal, L. C. William L. Coit, 1,500 00  
 Putnam, O. Mrs. Eunice Buckingham, by A.  
 Buckingham, S. Sturges, and C. C. Con-  
 verse, Ex'rs., 1,000 00  
 Woodstock, Ct. Alvan Peake, by M. Lyon, 2d,  
 and G. Rawson, Ex'rs. 440; dis. 14.89; 425 11  
 \$4,400 66

Amount of donations and legacies acknowledged in the  
 preceding lists, \$17,538 81. Total from August 1st  
 to September 30th, \$34,932 28.

## DONATIONS IN CLOTHING, &amp;c.

Albany, N. Y. A box, by R. K. Viele, for Mr.  
 Pohlman; do. fr. Mr. Steele, for Mr. Steele,  
 Borneo.  
 Belchertown, Ms. A box, fr. juv. miss. so. for  
 Stockbridge, 10 00  
 Brattleboro', Vt. W. par. Paper,  
 Brentwood, N. H. A box, fr. la. benev. so.  
 for Mr. Boutwell, 1 00  
 Chatham, Ms. Half barrel, fr. cong. char. asso.  
 for Mr. Peet, Siam, 20 21  
 Chatham, O. Clothing, fr. la. sew. cir. 12 75  
 Conway, Ms. A box of books, fr. J. Williams,  
 for Oromiah.  
 Cummington, Ms. 1st par. Clothing, &c. fr.  
 fem. benev. so.; E. par. do. fr. la. sew. so.  
 Dexter, Ms. Cassimere, fr. cong. ch. 15 00  
 Edinburgh, O. Clothing, fr. la. benev. so. 15 00  
 Holland Patent, N. Y. A barrel, fr. la. sew.  
 cir. of pres. ch. for Mr. Spalding, Oregon, 93 23  
 Lyme, N. H. A box, fr. fem. benev. so. for  
 Wheelock, 20 00  
 Milan, O. Cloth,  
 Morristown, N. J. A box, for Mr. Wood,  
 Constantinople, 5 00  
 Newark, N. J. A box, fr. Dr. Jackson, for  
 Mr. Whiting, Beirut.  
 New Alstead, N. H. A bundle, fr. fem. so. of  
 ind. 15 00  
 New Haven, Ct. A box, for Mr. Wright, Wheelock.  
 Norwich, Ms. Clothing, &c. fr. fem. benev. so.  
 Norwich, Ct. A hat, fr. C. Clark, for Mr.  
 Hotchkiss, 4 00  
 Raynham, Ms. A box, fr. fem. benev. so. dist.  
 No. 2, for Sandw. Isl. miss. 20 00  
 Rindge, N. H. A box, fr. Mrs. Wilder and  
 Mrs. Scollay, 2 00  
 Thetford, Vt. A barrel, fr. la. sew. cir. 30 25

The following articles are respectfully solicited from  
 Manufacturers and others.

Printing paper, writing paper, blank-books, calli-  
 graphs, etc., for the missions and mission schools.  
 Shoes, hats, blankets, sheets, pillow-cases, towels,  
 shirts, socks, stockings, fulled-cloth, flannel, domestic  
 cotton, etc.